FOR BOURBON.—The French Barque "Trois Freres" Captain Autie, has confortable, accommodations for Passengers—will be dispatched on the 5th proximo—Apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

Meadows Street, 24th Sept. 1839.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Jurisdiction at Bombay, that probate of the last Will and Testament of FRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE COLAH, late of Bombay Parsee, Merchant, and Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to MEHERBOYE, the widow, and MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE, the son of the said Testator, the Executrix and one of the Executors named in and appointed by the said will, reserving the right of the other Executors therein named to come in and pray for probate. All persons interested therein are hereby Apprized.—Dated this 23d. day of September, 1839.

ARTHUR AYRTON.—*Proctor.*

મરનાર•પારશી•ફરામજી•મંનચેરજી•કોલા શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•વેપારી•તથા•રેહેવાશી•હતો તેનાં•છેલ્લાં•વીલ•અથવા•વશીએતનામાંનો• અમલ્તીઆર•લેવા•શારુ•શ્રી•મુમબઇ•ની•જુ ડીકેટરની•ધ્રુપરીમ•કોરટમો•એ•મરનારની• વીધવા•મેહેરબાઇ•તથા•તેનો•છોકરો•મંનચે રજી•ફરામજી•તેહેને•એ•મરનારે•પોતાના•વી લમો•વશીલાંટણ•તથા•વશીલોમોનો•એકજ•વશી લ•કરવેલોછે•તેનાંમાંએ•અરજ•કીધેછે•જે•ઉ મુને•મલે•તથા•વીલમો•દાખલ•કીધેલા•વશીલો નો•હુકમ•રાખેલોછે•તેણે•આવી•એ•વીલનુ•વ શીલાતપણુ• લીએ—એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો એહોઇ•હેનાં•બાબશતા•હોમે•તેનાંમાંને•અ કેર•થાએ—તા• ૨૩ મી•શપટેમબર ૧૮૩૯

આરયર—એશ—એરટંન—વકીલ.

ADVERTISEMENT,

WE beg to intimate that we have this day established ourselves here, as commission Merchants and General Agents, under the style of *McGregor Stewart and Co.*, and in connexion with Messrs. *McGregor Brownrigg and Co.* of Glasgow and Bombay, Messrs. *Bell and Co.* of Canton, and Messrs. *Cockerell and Co.*, of London.

MCGREGOR STEWART AND Co.

—Liverpool, 1st July, 1839.

With reference to the above, Mr. *James Calder Stewart* has been a partner in our establishment, since 1st July last,

MCGREGOR BROWNRIGG AND Co.

—Bombay, 23rd Sept. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY, the 24th Instant, BLACKWELL CURSETJEE, AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at 11 A. M. the undermentioned, viz. an Invoice of White Beaver and Silk Hats, Ladies Cotton Stockings, Pieces of Plain and Fancy Nett, a quantity of colored cover Paper, a Trunk of Boots and Shoes of assorted sizes, Brown Windsor Soap, Pewter Coffee Pots, Brass Sliding Candlesticks, various Articles of neat and useful Household Furniture, Sundries, &c.—Bombay, 23 September 1839.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

AN excellent Cab Phaeton with a pair of young Grey Horses and Harness....Price Rs. 2,300

A nearly new Cab Phaeton adapted for one or two Horses..... " 1,400

An open Carriage with a pair of Grey Horses and Harness..... " 1,500

A pair of Bay Carriage Horses, will go in single or double Harness..... " 300

Apply to

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 24th Sept., 1839.

ADVERTISEMENT.

EXPECTED Shortly per Sir Edward Paget, a few Copies of "Harts"---New Army List, exhibiting the Rank, Standing and various services of every Officer in Her Majesty's Army, serving on full Pay, together with a list of the General and Field Officers &c. &c.....Price per copy Rs 3½

As but a limited number have been despatched from England, an early application is advisable.

Also a small quantity of a newly invented liquid for Carriage and Buggy Hoods, Aprons and Harness, saving much time and expence in cleaning, and far superior to any polish yet offered to the Public, making the Leather soft and impervious to wet and without soiling the hands, or leaving any disagreeable smell, per bottle Rs 3½, to be had only of,

BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co.

Bombay, 24th Sept., 1839.

MESSRS, FRITH AND CO. have on Sale, at their Godowns a parcel of Wines, from the respectable Firm of H. B. SMITH and Co.

Superior Old Port, at Rs. 24 per dozen.

Do. Sherry, at " 22 "

Nesbit Lane, 23rd September 1839.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

FOR Sale, at the Godowns of the undersigned, Wines of the following description, from the above well known house.

Pale Sherry..... Rs. 62 per dozen.

Claret, 2d growth..... " 25 "

Old Port, (unrivalled in this market)..... " 26 "

Do. do..... " 14 "

FRITH AND Co.

ON Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES & Co. a Small quantity of well flavored brown Sherry from Messrs. HOPE BRUCE, & Co., of Leith, in quantities of three dozen, at Rs 16 per dozen.

Terms, Cash.—Bombay, 24th Sept., 1839.

# BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the Subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 24 SEPTEMBER, 1839. No. 3276.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, on Wednesday the 25th Instant, at their Rooms an extensive assortment of Piece Goods, consisting of grey Long Cloths, and Sheeting Cloth, likewise the following Goods, viz, Tumblers, Claret, Wine and Champaign Glasses, &c. Plated Salvers, Bread Baskets, Bottle Stands, Mustard Pots, Bottle Labels and Corks, Cotton Stockings and Socks, Gentlemen's colored Cotton Socks, very fine and well suited for the climate, excellent Office Quills, Bronzed Steel Pens, Black lead Pencils, Woollen Cloth; Persian Carpets, Shaving Brushes, Rose Water, Furniture, Hams, rejected Champaign, and Casks of Beer

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH & CO., —Have received for sale on commission some superior Champaigne which they can recommend at Rupees 25 ₰ dozen.

TO BE SOLD.—By Public Auction, on Wednesday the 2nd of October 1839, by MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. 18 Single and Double Barrelled Fowling Pieces and, Rifles, made by W. Parker, Probin Field, Patrick. Hatton, Holmes, Powell, Simmons, Jno, Jones and Co., McKnight, Wilbraham and Horton.

The above are just landed for absolute Sale and can be recommended, being all genuine well finished Guns.

Offers will be received for any in the meantime.

NOTICE.—Captain *Alfred Chapman* begs to announce to the public, that he will not be answerable for any debts contracted by the Crew of the ship *Herefordshire* under his command.—Dated Bombay 22d Sept., 1839.

HORSBURGH'S CHARTS AND DIRECTORIES, (of the latest surveys and edition,) Norie's Epitomes and Nautical Almanacs for the ensuing year, may be had of the undersigned, who begs to acquaint his Nautical friends, that among the Charts (a very varied collection) there are a few of the Red Sea on a large scale, in 4 sheets, from the recent surveys of Captain MORESBY and other Gentlemen of the Indian Navy. W, W. BECK.

Apollo House, 24th September 1839.

## BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

*Saturday, September 21st*, 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

Much inactivity is still observable in our market, with very little exception, although the season may now be considered to have fairly opened.—The continued embarrassment of the main branch of our trade with China, and the injudicious policy of the Superintendent in prolonging the suspension of amicable relations, may with much correctness be referred to as the primary cause of the present dullness, producing as it has done much scarcity of the circulating medium, and abatement of demand from a stoppage of the usual channels of trade as one of such magnitude cannot be suspended without greatly affecting all others.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—The market remains in a languid state without any change in prices or demand, the former still rating high, yet entailing considerable loss on importers.—500 bales of Broach have been purchased at Rs 132 ₰ Candy, which is a shade higher than the previous rate.

OPIUM.—The Lady Grant has cleared out for Singapore since our last with 559 chests, and two other vessels have since been laid on, but would appear to make little progress, as 11,163 chests remained in warehouse on the 18th instant.—Prices among speculators vary from Rs 575 to Rs 580 ₰ chest. Advices from Singapore to the 1st August mention that the indemnity orders were there considered to be only worth Dollars 10 ₰ chest, which indicates little confidence in the Superintendents guarantee.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—The difficulty of placing funds at Calcutta and the favourable advices from Cabool have lessened the discount on the open Four ₰ Cent Loan a little, and Rs 98 ₰ 100 are now offering.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—Government dispose to-day by auction of 4½ lakhs of Rupees of bills @ 30 days sight which are expected to go off at about two ₰ cent premium.

DO ON LONDON.—Transactions in exchange have been very limitted during the week, and no change in rates have occurred, but there are few drawers at present, and no foreign bills in the market.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—No shipments of Cotton, Sandalwood &c a are in progress, and only one vessel is loading

DO. TO ENGLAND.—Is becoming very scarce, and the considerable addition of tonnage we have received this week will probably fine down rates to 50s ₰ ton.

MEMORANDUM OF EXCHANGE FOR COMPANY'S PAPER, BILLS, &c

| | | Buy | Sell |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Current value of Government Securities.* | | Rs as | Rs as |
| Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 | Readily saleable. | 108 | 108-8 |
| From No. 1151 to No. 3000.. | | | |
| Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 | | 108-8 | 109 |
| From No. 3001 to No. 6000.. | | | |
| Five ₰ cent Loan of 1825-26 | | 110 | 110-8 |
| From No. 6001 to No. 10,000 | | | |
| Five ₰ cent Loan of 1826-26 | | 111-8 | 112 |
| From No. 10001 to No. 15,200 | | | |
| Five ₰ cent Loan of 1829-30 | | 111-8 | 112 |
| Four ₰ cent Loan of 1832-33 | | 104 | 104-8 |
| Four ₰ cent Loan of 1835-36 (Company's Rs.... | | 97-12 | 98 |
| Five ₰ cent Transfer Loan, of 1834-35 none offering.. | | 115 | 115-8 |
| *Course of Exchange.* | | | |
| Bills on Calcutta @ 30 days sight (Company's Rs).. | | 101-12 | 10-2 |
| Bills on Madras @ 30 ditto....ditto..Unsettled in reference to Govt, Auction | | 101 | 101-2 |
| Bills on Canton @ 60 ditto....ditto ₰ 100 Dollars | | 208 | 208 |
| | | s. d. | s. d. |
| Bills on London @ 6 months sight | | 2-1 | 2-1 |
| Bills on London @ 30 days sight | | 1-11½ | 1 11¾ |
| *Price of Bullion and Specie* | | Rs as | Rs as |
| Spanish Dollars whole ₰ 100 | | 221-8 | 222 |
| Ditto do. broken ₰ 100 Scarce | | 220-12 | 221 |
| German Crowns ₰ 100 | | 212 | 212-8 |
| Sovereigns or Bank of England Notes ₰ £ Sgr.. | | 10-5 | 10 8 |
| Sycee Silver large ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs..Scarce... | | 104-4 | 104-8 |
| Ditto do. small ingots ₰ 100 Tolahs....ditto.. .. | | 104 | 104-4 |
| *Premia of Insurance.* | | | |
| Bombay to London | | 2 8 0 *a* 3 0 0 | ₰ Ct. |
| Ditto to the Cape of Good Hope | | 2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 | do. |
| Ditto Port Louis | | 1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 | do. |
| Ditto Calcutta | | 2 0 0 *a* 2 8 0 | do. |
| Ditto to Madras | | 1 8 0 *a* 2 0 0 | do |
| Ditto Colombo | | 1 0 0 *a* 1 8 0 | do. |
| Ditto Whampoa | | 2 8 0 | do. |
| Ditto Batavia | | 2 0 0 | do. |
| Ditto to Singapore | | 2 0 0 | do. |
| Ditto Bussorah | | 3 0 0 | do. |
| Ditto Bushire | | 28 0 | do. |

## COTEMPORARY EXTRACT.

COURT MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR.—The accompanying with the writer's best compliments to the Editor of the *Gazette* and as its contents are, as far as the Editor of the *Courier* is concerned, but the expressed opinions of many, considered by those who have persued them to be in any way more severe than the occasion calls for, he is confident of being favored with its insertion in what he conceives the most independent Journal of Bombay, should however the Editor hesitate a moment about giving it publicity, the Writer can assure him that having commands of the columns of a Paper of a sister Presidency, its appearance may be delayed but cannot be prevented.

*To the Editor of the Bombay Courier.*

SIR.—I offer not a word in apology for thus appearing publicly against you, and if out of all patience with your conduct, I for a moment forget the courtesy of a Gentleman, I shall feel after the little regard *you* have *shown* for it, that I have to regret it only on my own account.

My attention was drawn the other day to the columns of your paper, wherein anxious perhaps to prove your friendship for the prisoner, and ignorant of Military Law at the same time, you have unwarrantably attacked and grossly vilified the members of a recent Court Martial.

Inexpressibly *painful* as is the duty of a Court, when a Brother Officer's Commission, perhaps *his all*, is at stake, there was certainly nothing difficult for decision in the case in question; "*Disgraceful and ungentlemanly behaviour*" *was obliged to go out of the charge, or the prisoner out of the Service.* The Court Martial have removed the latter, he stood himself his only enemy before a Tribunal of his own Peers, men of honor sworn to do justice both to the Service and the Individual, and he fell. There is something Sir, more than impertinence in your stepping forward to accuse *them* of dealing lightly with their oaths, and being guided by evidence out of Court, there is *untruth*; for though two instances of the charge were as you say *not proved*, the other *was*, and one instance of *such* a charge "Disgraceful and ungentlemanly behaviour") is *as it ought to be* dismissal from the Service—verily Sir, we have quite enough to congratulate ourselves upon in the *freedom* of the Press without being favored with any of its *liberties*.

The prisoner was dismissed, and recommendation to mercy was unfortunately out of the question, if the nature of the charge had permitted it, there were other obstacles in the way and of his own creation?---Where were the grounds upon which the Court could attempt a recommendation? *Where* the remotest change of amendment? Did the gloomy past throw a single ray of hope towards the future? or on the contrary had he not in spite of the warning voice of all around him, been rushing recklessly on to the Goal he has just reached for years?

You may regret in common with many, his present unhappy situation, but in the name of all that's fair and honorable, throw no blame on others, have mercy on your friend if he is one, and say no more about his *length of arrest* or his *indiscretion*; an enemy could dwell with pleasure on both these subjects.

But enough, you may now retire Sir, to the pleasing companionship of your own meditations, and trust that to whatever other subject you henceforth dedicate your eloquence, you will leave the honor of the army in its own keeping.

Believe me, &c. &c.

AN OFFICER.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.---Whether the object of the party promising the insertion in Saturdays "Times" of the information brought by the Herefordshire from Mauritius was to induce the unwary to speculate I know not, but it has certainly materially contributed to raise the price of Grain in this market to an extent that renders all hope of a profitable return out of the question, especially where it is remembered that a single cargo of wheat or Gram at Mauritius would bring down the price from the late quotations, at least 50 per cent. Few speculators from hence have had reason to congratulate themselves upon the result of such shipments, and as the Mauricians generally call out before they are much hurt, it would be well to bear this in mind, as also the circumstance that they more frequently invite their correspondents attention to accidental high prices than they transmit orders or the means for any such adventures.

I am, &c.

SPECTATOR.

## POONA RACES FOR 1839.

FIRST DAY 10TH DECEMBER.

1ST RACE.---Sweepstakes for maiden Arabs that have never started, Rupees 500 from the Fund and Rupees 500 each subscription. To close on 15th October, weight 8st. 7lbs.

2ND RACE ---The claret stakes, Rupees 300 from the Fund and Rupees 300 each Subscription for all Arabs, weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged, 9st. heats 1½ mile, to be, closed 15th October.

3RD RACE,---The welter, 300 Rupees from the Fund and 150 Rupees each subscription, R. C. 11st. 7lbs, Gentlemen Riders.

SECOND DAY.

1ST RACE.---A sweepstakes, 500 Rupees each, for all Arab Horses, heats 2 miles, 8st. 7lbs. Maidens that have never started before this meeting allowed 5lbs. To be closed on the 15th October.

2ND RACE.---For Horses that have never won before this meeting, heats R. C., weight for age. The winner of the 1st Maiden to carry 2lbs. 4oz. 400 Rupees from the Fund if 3 Horses start---200 Rupees if 2 Horses start. No walk over allowed. Entrance 5 Gold Mohurs.

3RD RACE.---A Hack stakes, 100 Rupees from the Fund, with 50 Rupees entrance, 1 mile, Gentlemen Riders, 11st. winner to be sold for Rupees 600, if claimed within an hour after the race.

THIRD DAY.

1ST RACE.---Ladies and Bachelors Purse, Rupees 500 from the Fund, with a sweepstakes of 200 Rupees each, for all Arab Horses, 2½ miles, weight 8st. 7lbs. The winner of the sweepstakes of the 2nd day to carry 2lbs. extra. Maidens of the season allowed 3lbs.

2ND RACE.---A Purse of 400 Rupees from the Fund, with a sweepstakes of Rupees 200 each, heats a mile and a half and a distance, weight for inches 14 hands 8st. 7lbs.

3RD RACE.---A sweepstakes of 50 Rupees each, for all Ponies 12. 3 and under, ½ mile heats, with 50 Rupees from the Fund.

FOURTH DAY.

1ST RACE.---A Forced handicap for all winners except the Hack and Poney, 600 Rupees from the Fund, and Rupees 100 each entrance. To be handicaped by the Stewards, 2 miles.

2ND RACE.---For the beaten horses of the season, 300 Rupees from the Fund with 5 Gold Mohurs, Sweepstakes, mile and half heats. Handicaped by the Stewards.

3RD RACE.---A Hurdle Race, Round the Course, 4 leaps 3 feet high, Gentlemen Riders, 10st. 7lbs. 100 Rupees from the Fund, entrance 5 Gold Mohurs each.

Any horse walking over to receive only half stakes, and no horse to walk over more than once during the meeting. In the event of the Funds proving insufficient, a deduction to be made according to the deficiency from the amount of public money run for.

(Signed,) J. H. CAMPBELL,---*Secretary*

## MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 21st. Capt. Fraser, B. E. Regt. from Poonah.

21st. Assist. Surgeon T. M. Howell, 1st Bat. Artillery from Ahmednugger.

22nd. Vety. Surgeon T. Hilton, H. B. from Poonah.

Do. Bt. Capt. Blood, Artillery from Do.

DEPARTURES.—None.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Wynbrugh, Cape of Good Hope, on the 14th June, the lady of Captain G. J. Jameson of a daughter.

## SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20th. Brig Euphrasia, P. Bugon, Master, from Mauritius 1st Sept. 1839.

Sept. 21st. Barque Isabella, James Seaton, Master, from Cape, left the Cape 1st August 1839.

Do. American Barque Cavalier, John G. Waters, Master, from Zanzibar 3rd Sept.

22d. The East India Company's Steamer, Atalanta, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Comng. from Suez 4th Sept.

*Passengers.*---As per Couriers Extra of the 22d Instant

Do French Ship Three Brothers, A. Autie, Master from Bourbon, and Muscat.

DEPARTURES.

20th. Ship Demerara Packet, Alexr. Bridges, Master, to London.

22d. Grab Brig Mahamoody Joseph Correya, Master to Singapoor.

*Passengers.*---Mrs. Moore to Penang, 10 Convicts to Singapoor.

Sept. 22d Barque Salsette, S. Harrison Master, to Karrack.

## IN HARBOUR.

| VESSELS. | AGENTS. | DESTINATION. | TO SAIL. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Steamer | Superintendent I. N. | Suez and Aden.. .. | 7th Oct. |
| Alanker | McVicar Burn & Co.. | | |
| Commerce | McVicar Burn & Co.. | Liverpool. | Early disp. |
| Glenelg | Dirom Carter & Co.... | China .... | 5th Oct. |
| Mary Gordon | Furdoonjee Limjee.... | | |
| Brig Tawse | Aga Mahomed Rahim Esq. | Muscat.. | 10th Oct. |
| Bombay | Dirom Carter & Co.. | London .. | in Oct. |
| Buteshire | Skinner & Co..... | | |
| Severn | D. M. Pestonjee.... | London .. | dispt. |
| Grenada | Gibb Miller & Co... | Liverpool . | Quick dispt. |
| Lintin | Higginson & Cardwell | Liverpool. | 1st October |
| Hereculean | Dirom Carter & Co.... | ditt o | dispatch. |
| Niagra | | | |
| Ganges | Skinner and Co..... | Mauritius. | |
| Gondolier | Dirom Carter & Co.... | | |
| Herefordshire | D. & M. Pestonjee.... | Aden.. .. | |
| Ann | Forbes & Co..... | London .. | |
| Isabella | Dirom Carter & Co.... | | |

*H. C.* Sloop of War Elphinstone.

" " Steamers.. Zenobia. Hugh Lindsay. Indus. Semiramis. Atalanta.

" " Brig..... Taptee.

" " Schooner.. Shannon.

" " Cutter.... Margaret. Nermudda.

" " R. S.... Hastings.

Thetis Light Vessel at the Rock Station.

" " Pilot Brig. Orissa.

*Country Vessels.*—Benares, Patamber, Savoy, Jane, Fazerabany, Runpertap, Hannah, Ardaseer, Soobrow, Samdany, Futtay Salam, Hydroos, Fanny Ruby, Mahamody, and Euphrasia

FRENCH Burque Cecelia, and Three Brothers.

AMERICAN Barque Cavalier.

## EXPECTED.

| VESSELS | AGENTS | FROM | TO SAIL |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Compy. Steamer.. | | | |
| Cleopatra | Supt. Indian Navy.... | London .. | 1st August |
| * Childe Harold | Fosnor & Co..... | do.. | 19th May |
| * Heywood | McVicar Burn & Co.. | Liverpool.. | 6th June |
| Paquet d'Havana | | Bordeaux. | |
| Emilia | Thos Jeffries & Co.. | Bordeaux. | |
| Lady Feversham | Dirom C. & Co..... | London .. | |
| * George Canning | Foster & Co..... | do. .... | 20th July. |
| Hopkinson | Edmund Bibby & Co.. | do. .... | 30th June. |
| Herald | Ritchie S. & Co..... | do. .. | 30th do |
| Strabane | W. Nicol & Co..... | do.. .. | do..do |
| Berkshire | Remington & Co.... | do. .. | in all August. |
| * Princess Charlotte.. | Dirom C. & Co..... | Liverpool | In all August. |
| * Sir Collin Campbell | Gibb Miller & Co..... | do. .... | 30th June. |
| * Regular | Ritchie & Co.. | do. .... | 20th ditto |
| * Hero | W. Nicol & Co..... | do. .... | 4th June. |
| Malabar | Skinner & Co..... | Clyde .. | 7th do. |
| Pragre | Do.....Do..... | London .. | 10th July. |
| Sir Edward Paget | Do. ...Do..... | Bordeaux. | 4th June. |
| * General Palmer | Gisborne Menzies & Co. | London. | 1st August. |
| Peacock | | do.. .. | 14th July. |
| City of Poonah | Polexfen Milne & Co.. | do.. .. | |
| Julius Caesar | | Liverpool. | Middle Aug. |
| Rothschild | | do.. .. | |
| Fatima | | do.. .. | |
| Balfour | | do.. .. | |
| Cornubia | Gibb Miller & Co..... | do.. .. | in all July |
| Sesostris | | | |

*From Singapore*—Asia Felix.

" *Colombo.*—Jeune Antoinette.

" *Calcutta.*—Cavendish Bentinck, Betsey. Drongan, Lowjee Family, Lord Castlereigh and Sullimany.

* *Have Sailed. According to the latest account.*

## HIGH WATER TABLE 24TH SEPTEMBER, 1839.

| | MORN. | EVEN |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday | 11 32 | 11 48 |
| Wednesday | 0 8 | 0 28 |
| Thursday | 0 45 | 1 2 |
| Friday | 1 23 | 1 46 |

## INDIAN INTELLIGENCE

DELHI GAZETTE—SEPT. 11.

We are requested by the Agent for post Office Enquiries, to inform the numerous uncovenanted gentlemen who are candidates for Postmasterships, on the footing recommended by Captain Taylor, that he has not received the orders of Government on the subject, and entertains no expectation of being invested with such patronage, as would enable him to give a satisfactory answer to any of the applicants for these appointment.

We give copious extracts from the letters received from our kind Correspondents, at Candahar, Ghuznee and Cabool, and we feel assured, that they will be found very worthy of perusal.

The latest news from Cabul reaches to the 23d August, but the escape of Dost Mahomed *for the present* & the return of the Force sent to pursue him, are almost the only topics of interest or novelty. Great fears were, at one time entertained for the safety of the Force; for we learn, that a *Suwar* breathless and panting, his steed dashing the foam from his head and his flanks reeking, galloped at full pace into the Town, swearing by all he considered most Holy, that he had seen the whole party attacked, and every Officer killed, and even giving particulars as to what Troops had been killed or wounded. The Town was filled with consternation and for some days great was the suspense. This state was however, changed to one of delight and congratulation, when, a few days after the lying Affghan had spread his report,—for what end cannot be imagined—the force, jaded and worn out, by a fortnight's useless march, made its appearance.

Dost Mahomed was only 40 koss in advance of his pursuers, when, from the knocked-up state of men and horses, a *halt* was declared; Meer Hadji Khan Kakur who commanded the body of Affghans that accompanied the party, seems to have acted a double part, at first refusing to march by night, then conniving, it is supposed, at the desertion of the guides, thus leaving our gallant friends in a most precarious situation. In spite of the fatigue already suffered a further pursuit was determined upon, when the Meer, plainly, and perhaps with truth, told them if they should overtake the Fugitive, not a man would survive to carry the tale to Camp; for it was just as probable that his own men would join Dust Mahomed and turn upon our Troops, as not. With this very pleasing prospect in view, it was decided in a Council of War, that after a further halt of three days to recruit themselves; it would be more expedient to return to Camp.

The Natives felt the effect of the march severely for in the hurried manner in which they were sent off, they had no time to snatch at bag, baggage, or cooking pot, yet not a murmur escaped them. The Officers fared but little better.

Their return to Camp was hailed with the greatest demonstrations of surprize and joy. It would perhaps be judging Meer Hadii Khan too harshly to suppose that treachery was intended, but there is great appearance of such being the case; although he may have acted or the best, knowing the little dependence and faith he could put in the men under his command, when opposed to their own countrymen. The fault lies—and is very easy to say upon whom,—in sending out such a *handful* of our troops with hords of barbarians, upon whose fidelity we had very little reason to count, and whose nationality, if they have any, would teach them to take the first opportunity of freeing themselves, in some measure, of a restraint that must be hateful to them. One of our letters, however, states that the Meer Hadji Khan, and some other turbulent spirits, who would willingly make a trade for themselves, by betraying each side in its turn, are to be *got rid of*. It is supposed Dost Mahomed will reach Bokara, as the Government are determined to chase him from Khoolum or Kybuck, he is now over the Hindoo Kosh.

The Citizens of Cabool are described as rude, unpolished, and filthy; all go about the town armed, and think nothing of *showing* the *Sahib Log* out of their way!

His Majesty, Shah Sooja, is a good deal occupied, in establishing an Order of Knighthood, "of Khorrasan," it is said; and he has already had the Die of a handsome Medal struck, for the capture of Ghuzni. The Commissioned Officers present on that memorable occasion, will receive Gold Medals, and the Non-Commissioned and Privates, Silver ones.

The Commissariat have ceased to issue supplies of Ottah &c., since the 15th inst. Grain is now to be had in abundance, in all the bazars in Camp, and fruit too, of every kind.

The most daring robberies are nightly committed in Camp, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance on the part of the several Guards and Sentries. The thieves are *supposed* (for none of them have been caught) to be *Pathans* of this part of the count y, and they are more expert, in their calling, than the thieves in and about either Meerut and Kurnaul! A few nights ago, they completely gutted the Tent of an Officer of the Bombay Artillery, and carried off on a Camel, which they brought with them, for the purpose, his Camel Trunks, to a spot a couple of hundred yards in advance of a Guard of the Royals, where the trunks were forcibly broken open, and rifled of their contents! A subaltern Officer of the Lancers, who was sleeping, in a small Tent, *close to his Guard*, had a pair of loaded pistols taken from under his head, without having been at all disturbed!

Doctor Haarland, who is now in the City, was cruelly tortured by *Dost Mahomed* some time prior to the Troops nearing Cabul, in the vain hope of inducing the worthy Doctor to disgorge superfluous wealth!—For the Doctor had none to disgorge!

Grand Races are to be held; to come on the 12th Proximo or, in the event of the troops being in the mean time ordered to move, prior to that date.

At Ghuzni several Guns, much Grain, and other supplies, and about 800 Horses were captured in the Fort. The Horses were sold by outcry, and realized 44,000 Rupees; the Guns are, together with those captured at *Urpundee* (25 in number) to be made over to His Majesty Shah Shooja—and the grain and other supplies will be purchased by the Commissariat. Captains Keane A. D. C. to Sir John, has been nominated Prize Agent for the *Staff*. Lawrence, of the 2d Cavalry, for the *Bengal*, and Swanson, of the 19th N. I. for the *Bombay* Division. The Prize Purse after all the gatherings, will prove but a poor one indeed! and it is said that a *Captains* share of the spoil will amount to only 400 Rupees!

Colonel Herring, with the 37th Regiment Native Infantry, and the 4th Troop 3d Brigade of Horse Artillery, escorting several lacs of treasure, must have quitted Candahar about the 6th instant in progress to Cabul—viâ Ghuzni—and the Colonel has been ordered to bring on the recovered wounded and sick, from Ghuzni, with his Detachment.

It is rumoured, that one Brigade of Infantry—consisting of *one* European and *two* Native Regiments—one Regiment of Native Cavalry, and one Troop of Bengal Horse Artillery will remain during the winter in Afghanistan, and be, in all probability cantoned at *Julalabad*, a Town situated half way betwixt Cabul and Peshawur, and having much less elevation than the former.

Cabul stands 6,500 feet above the Sea. A Pass 9 miles on *this* side of Ghuzni 9,500—Ghuzni 8,300---and Mukhoor, a large village, five marches South of Ghuzni, on the Candahar road, 7,100---the degree of cold at Cabul, during the night, at *this* season of the year far exceeds that of Simlah! but the Thermometer the hottest hour of the day stands generally as high as 90° or 91°!!

A late letter from *Cabul* states, that Captain Pottinger, in a letter dated *Herat* the 11th July, had advised Sir John Keane to push on a Brigade of Infantry, to *Bulikh*, as the Captain apprehended the junction of some Russian and Persian Troops in the neighbourhood of *Bhokhara* almost immediately.

The "Friendly Mission" under Major Todd, was not expected to reach *Herat* before the 26th of July, at the soonest.

A letter received from Ghuzni, (the date has not been given us,) announces the death of Brigadier Arnold, he was buried in the Armenian burial ground.

"We have passed from Purgatory into Paradise, want and scarcity have left us, and we revel in the land of plenty, and the choicest fruits and meats are within the reach of the poorest camp follower, but you must have heard over and over again of the enjoyments, and resources of Cabul, and will not require me to enumerate them. The Embassy now occupy the house and garden where Burnes resided for so many months. The King lives amongst the dilapidated buildings, once, called the Palace of his Ancestors. The Commander-in-Chief has encamped near his army, and the army are *encamped a few miles from the town. The return of His Majesty is hailed with gladness by his subjects.* The people seem to have the greatest confidence in us, and for days past, they have all been at their occupations, and few capitals even in Europe present a more busy scene, than does Cabul at this moment, The party, consisting of 2,000 Afghans, and eleven British Officers, who went in pursuit of Dost Mahomed, returned here to-day, they pursued him until they reached Bameau, but owing the treachery on the part of Hajee Khan Kakur, Dost Mahomed, his wives (400!) and adherents slipped far ahead, crossed the Hindoo Koosh mountains, and, it is said, they are now at Khoolum."

AGRA UKHBAR.---SEPTEMBER 12.

The carriage of the Dawk via Peshawar is beginning to tell on our correspondence from the army. Thus we have received a letter from Cabool of the *21st of August*, or twenty days between that town and Agra--a fair rate of travelling considering all circumstances. We have taken from it the following interesting items. Our Correspondent, an Officer of much intelligence, describes faithfully, we have no doubt, the feelings of the Chiefs towards Dost Moohumud, and it is natural they should prefer a patriarchal Chief of their own choice, to one claiming hereditary despotism, forced upon them at the point of the bayonet, cruel, selfish, and imprudent. He must long be supported by us, if indeed he will ever take root where he has been planted. There is some hope however in his son Teemoor Shah.

We are so slightly informed regarding our relations with the Sikhs, that we cannot implicity rely upon what our Correspondent says of the refusal of the Rajah, to permit the return of the Force by the Punjaub. Such a refusal would be a serious blow to the stability of our alliance, and would certainly go far to prove, that with such a nation between us and Cabool, our arrangements with the latter, must be to some extent nugatory. We wish the Governor General would take as his rule in this business the sentence "aut viam inveniam aut faciam."

By the last General Orders, we observe Depots are to be formed for the reception of the 9th company, lately added to each Regiment. Four are specified, Jaunpoor, Futtehgurh, Delhee and Bareilly. This will give a few appointments, and strengthens the report that an increase of Officers will immediately take place.

AGRA.—A report has been floating about the Station, that Sir John Keane has tendered his resignation of the Army of the Indus, in consequence of some remarks addressed to him by the Governor General, for his conduct at Huedurabad and treatment of General Nott, both of which, it is said. His Lordship highly condemned. It is not, however likely, that His Lordship would *wig* Sir John with all his laurels yet green upon him, or that Sir John would resign on the very eve of such an achievement, the only one by the bye he ever performed in his career of 40 years service.

The 33rd march from Bundlekund on the 1st of November for Agra.

Mr Bracken is not a candidate for the Secretaryship of the Union Bank. It is therefore probable he will obtain that of the Agra Bank.

The Rajah of Joudpoor is, it is said, receiving our troops with provision, sweet-meats, bons-bons, &c. &c, This looks as if he were disposed to treat the matter lightly, but it is politic too, for it is impossible to be hard to a man who holds out a loaf instead of a sword.

## CALCUTTA.

### ENGLISHMAN.—SEPT. 2.

The final drawing of the lottery took place on Saturday. The lac fell to No. 5480, which number was purchased by Messrs. Rustomjee Cowasjee and Co. for some Bombay constituent. It was a renewed number. No. 5284, the prize of ten thousand rupees fell to Mr R. Bagshaw of this city.

We thought that lotteries in this country produced no worse effect upon the minds of the speculators than a little agreeable excitement, and that, in point of fact, all parties purchased tickets merely for the sake of keeping the blood—otherwise so sluggish---in a gentle state of activity. A friend who was present at the drawing, however, and who never was at a gaming house in his life, describes the scene, as the drawing progressed, as one of the most painful exhibitions he ever witnessed. The hall was very crowded. As each number was called out, the parties interested referred to their memoranda to ascertain their fate, and when a *blank* was announced the unlucky holder rushed, or slunk from the scene, the picture of despair and disappointment, or under the guise of a smile (a regular sardonic grin) endeavored to look as if he did not care twopence about it. Several persons, stimulated by the rapid disappearance of the blanks, offered any sum for quarters, halves, or entire tickets, and with difficulty could get accommodated---and when the large prizes were announced the crowd bent forwards in a perfect fever to learn the name of the fortunate youth on whom the blind goddess had smiled! This is all great stuff. People when they buy tickets should make up their minds to regard the purchase money as so much actually thrown away, and endeavor to divest themselves of any idle anticipations of a future wind fall; for they may depend upon it that ——but, however, there is no use in going over the old ground.

The paper of greatest interest in this number of the *Asiatic Journal*, is Mr. Bruce's *Report on the manufacture of Tea and on the extent and produce of the Tea Plantations in Assam*; a most acceptable one at the present moment to many parties, and in all respects, what such a paper should be; a clear, simple, account of what Mr. Bruce has seen and had done before him. We gather from it that the part of Assam which he speaks of is literally full of tea tracts; that green and black are produced from the same plant; that the finest tea is produced upon the hilly tracts; and that, when the plants are exposed to the sun, though they at first suffer, they end by producing more and better leaves; which accords with theory. The want of labouring hands, which is natural in a thinly peopled, but fertile country, where the slightest labour will procure subsistence, and where Opium eating is the curse of all classes, is a serious drawback to extensive speculations. The difficulty, we anticipate, will not be found so much in procuring labourers from other parts as in keeping them. Still the advantages of the speculation, if the management of it be kept clear of jobbing, seem very great. Mr. Bruce does not appear to have known that any extent of drying apparatus, and even some of the 'tatching, might probably be managed by steam or by a flued house' at an exceeding cheap rate.

The paper is one from which it is next to impossible to extract any part of the numerous details with which it abounds, but here is one, towards the close of it, which will be new to most of our readers.

'I might here observe, that the British Government would confer a lasting blessing on the Assamese and the new settlers, if immediate and active measures were taken to put down the cultivation of Opium in Assam, and afterwards to stop its importation, by levying high duties on Opium land. If something of this kind is not done, and done quickly too, the thousands that are about to emigrate from the plains into Assam, will soon be infected with the Opium mania ---that dreadful *plague* which has depopulated this beautiful country, turned it into a land of wild beasts, with which it is over run, and has degenerated the Assamese, from a fine race of people, to the most abject, servile, crafty, and demoralized race in India. This vile drug has kept, and does now keep, down the population; the women have fewer children compared with those of other countries, and the children seldom live to become old men, but in general die at manhood, very few old men being seen in this unfortunate country, in comparison with others. Few but those who have resided long in this unhappy land know the dreadful and immoral effects, which the use of Opium produces on the native. He will sell his property, his children, the mother of his children, and finally even commit murder for it. Would it not be the highest of blessings, if our humane and enlightened Government would stop these evils by a single dash of the pen, and save Assam, and all those who are about to emigrate into it as Tea cultivators, from the dreadful results attendant on the habitual use, of Opium? We should in the end be richly rewarded, by having a fine, healthy race of men growing up for our plantations, to fell our forests, to clear the land from jungle and wild beasts, and to plant and cultivate the luxury of the world. This can never be effected by the enfeebled Opium eaters of Assam, who are more effeminate than women. I have dwelt thus long on the subject, thinking it one of great importance, as it will affect our future prospects in regard to Tea; also from a wish to benefit this people, and save those who are coming here from catching, the plague, by our using timely measures of prevention.'

The whole paper is, we repeat, highly creditable to Mr, Bruce, and, by the bye, too, he commences with some regret at its imperfections 'on account' says he 'of the troubles in which the frontier has been unfortunately involved.' In another place he speaks of his tea-makers being obliged to leave a spot, in the working time, from fear of an attack. What can the meaning of all this be? Does the country really belong to us by right of conquest, or as lying within recognised boundaries, or are we playing 'State of Georgia against Cherokees' there? At all events, let us act openly, and if the petty tribes are independent; purchase their lands. If not, put down this contemptible system of degrading warfare, as it ought to be put down. We are free to confess that there is much here which does not look well, and seems to us to be sowing the seeds of mischief.

However important the fall of Ghuznee must be considered in a political point of view, and however gratifiing the display of British valour (though that is, in such cases, a mere matter of course) which the assault occasioned, we read the official despatch with feelings of disgust, in consequence of the marked injustice which it bears evidence was done to the Company's army (especially the native army) by the monopoly given to royal forces of the renown likely to be acquired by the achievement, and the little notice taken of the former's services in the official despatch—though so preposterously bombastic in all that it *does* mention. Not a single sepoy corps was embodied in the storming party—*an unprecedented and a most reprehensible neglect*—and although the Company's Bengal European regiment *was* in that party, and sufferred more severely than any of the Queen's corps; yet the account of Sir John Keane winds up by saying 'that the colours of H. M. 13th and 17th foot were planted on the citadel,'—but not a word of the colours of the *Company's* British regiment anywhere. We do say without any hesitation, that the exclusion of the sepoys from the storming party, and of their light or grenadier companies from the advance, was an arrangement exhibiting on the part of Sir John Keane a most reprehensible partiality; and we fully believe it was done in order to give weight to the recently broached opinions that to the royal troops the country is entirely indebted for all the great successes in Indian warfare. Whether Lord Auckland will notice this deliberate ousting of the native troops or not, *that* lord only knows, but we defy it to be defended, or in any degree explained, on the plea of necessity. From all the previous accounts of Sir John Keane's conduct, in his present position, we are not all surprised at what he has now perpetrated, to bar the Company's army from an equal share in the only bit of military glory which there was an opportunity of reaping,—and which he so absurdly, and in such an unsoldierly spirit, exaggerates, by the way—but even in that knowledge of his disposition we hardly expected a despatch (thrice as long in proportion as that which announced the battle of Waterloo) from a commander of the Company's army, to be devoid of a single warm or generous expression, denotative of his admiration of the native troops, who are patient under hardship and in battle enthusiastic. If he had determined that they should not have a forward place in the assault, he might at least have taken the opportunity of the announcement of what he had done, to record his unqualified approbation of the admirable manner in which they bore the privations and fatigues o the service up to that time:—but no, not a syllable is there beyond the numerical specification of two or three corps, and a general lumping in of all the troops at the end, to show that his Excellency ever remembered their existence, much less that he admired them as soldiers---though far better officers than he is have admired them. As he has managed it, we predict that the whole eclat of this affair will, in England, fall on the Queen's troops, whom he so unjustly put in the way of exclusively performing it: and it is evident that the phrase of *British* valour, &c. which runs through the despatch, is not only *not* inclusive of the sepoys, but that (whatever extent of meaning he intended it to have) it will at home be never thought of in connexion with any but the *Queen's* regiments present. The commendations he has bestowed on the engineers and artillery, though fully merited, we make no account of, as a strike off against the charge which we have brought against him, of deliberate injustice to the Indian army, because, as those arms performed their share of service admirably, and as there were *no* Queen's officers, in those departments, it was *not possible* for him to have transferred a tittle of the honor, so far, from the Company's service,—or else, judging him by what he *did* do, he *would* have done it. A Wellesley, a Lake, a Hastings, a Combermere, and a Nicolls—to mention only a few, and not to go as far back as we might do—acted very differently from Sir John Keane, when they respectively commanded King's and Company's forces; and while none of *them* would have bombasted as he has done—in *that*, indeed, none but Sir Archibald Campbell can be his parallel every one of them would have meted out, and always did mete out, a just share of applause to the native troops, without whom they well knew they could not have achieved conquest. As we have spoken contemptuously of the composition of his despatch we shall just refer to one or two proofs of the justness of our estimate:—and first it appears that 'the army under my command have succeeded in performing one of the most brilliant acts, it has ever been my lot to witness, during my service of forty-five years, in the four quarters of the globe.' The phrase '*one* of the *most*' is always intended to describe the person or thing it refers to, as *unexcelled*; and although Sir John does, in terms, confine himself to what he has witnessed, yet the tenor of the paragraph implies an inclusion of all war-brilliancies during the half century,—except, perhaps, New Orleans. He has served in Spain, and we think must have virtually witnessed, if he did not partake in, the capture of St Sebastian, which, as a military exploit---considering the fighting, the scientific strength, and who were the defenders of the place---in our humble judgment greatly exceeds the capture of Ghuznee, by Europeans getting in at a blown-open gate, and finding not many more than three thousand Asiastics---scarcely, if at all more than the number of the British, only, to say nothing of the native reserve which backed them---to maintain the place. True, Sir John in his second paragraph, declares the strength of the fortress to be far greater than he had imagined it to be from the accounts he had read of it; and he makes a hit at the implied inaccuracy of, we suppose, Elphinstone, Burns, and Connolly; but yet it is impossible it can be of the defensible kind of strength which which he declares it is, or it could not have been taken by a coup de main,---at least not in the manner described. But the description, we admit, is not very intelligible: indeed, without a plan it is not intelligible at all; for he portrays the place as not only strongly ramparted, but 'surrounded by Fausse Brayes, and a wet ditch,' which latter was *filled* with water, and *unfordable*, and its bed commanded by an outwork. Not a single facility for crossing it is even alluded to, and yet no sort of difficulty seems to have been experienced; and the gate was walked up to in spite of 'screen walls,' with as little impediment as one might find at the Chowringhee gate of Fort William, when not announced by the town major to be closed! Altogether, Sir John has made the most of it; but though his account is rather that of an inflated officer, who had seen service for the first time, than of a veteran who preambularily relates that he has seen abundance of it everywhere; still the valorous conduct of the troops is the same, for they gallantly performed the sharp and hot work cut out for them, and a finer storm-leader than Colonel Sale could not, we know, have been selected. The small and costive dole of praise given to Major Parsons, for his commissariat exertions, amused us, who know that but for that excellent officer, Sir John's division might have starved;* but we think His Excellency does a *little* exceed his privilege, when he recommends Lord Auckland to make Captain Craigie, respectively, Quarter Master, and Adjutant General of the Bengal Army, on the first opportunity. Major Garden is, undoubtedly, much better qualified for the place thus assigned to *him*, than the officer who actually holds it; but however well Sir John may be pleased with Major Craigie's rather sleek observance of his wishes, and official obsequiousness in regard to the unfair treatment experienced by the Bengal force, we are of opinion that the Major is by no means of capacity to enable him to fill worthily the office of Adjutant General of the Army, though, partly by accident, and partly by prudent demeanour, he has got so near it † Considering the kinds of Commanders-in-chief whom we have a chance of, from time to time, receiving from Her Majesty, the Adjutant General *should* be a man of superior intellect, of great consideration throughout the army, of a judgment and military experience which should give weight to, and command respect for, his opinions both from the government and his immediate superior; and he should be of a dignified bearing and of an independent mind, so that he might not only form judicious opinions, but deliver them boldly, and maintain them with every firmness compatible with due respect. The interests and the credit of the Bengal army, alike require that such a man should be its Adjutant General, and not a man in no respect above mediocrity, and in most respects below it; but at all events Sir John Keane has 'travelled out of the record' and evinced a great want of official delicacy, in recommending a successor to such a post, in an army with which he has nothing to do, beyond his unintended and temporary command of a portion of it in the field. Our article has become too long to a low of our taking the critical notice we intended of the composition of the despatch; but that is of no consequence, as its loose, unconnected, and untasteful style must be obvious to every reader. As to its boastfulness, that probably springs from Sir John's sincere conviction that, as military exploits merely' the taking of Seringapatam, Agra, Malown, and Bhurtpore not to mention Badajos, Cuidad, Rodrigo, and the like) were nothings, in the siege way, to the capture of Ghuzni! We have offered our opinions freely, but in perfect honesty of feeling and of purpose, upon the procedure which forms our subject of remark; and be our article pleasing or unpleasing to whom it may, we shall not alter the sentiments contained in it out of mere courtesy to any one; for we think that to do so would be to meanly abandon the injured cause of the Indian Army.

* The department, generally, he does not praise at all,---so just are some commanders.

† If he made no remonstrance, on the arrangement for the storm the honor of the Bengal army was in very inadequate guardianship.

Our evening contemporary has given out, on the strength of letters from Simla (Lord Auckland must be amazingly communicative, up there!) that there are to be twelve new regiments raised, each to be officered, for the present, to the limited extent only of commandant and staff, and all to be ready for completion in European officers, and regular incorporation with the other seventy-four, on the arrival of the Court's 'confirmation strong' of the preliminary arrangement and the ultimate design. If all people were warnable by the disastrous errors of their neighbours, our astute vesper friend would have paused ere, even on the strength of epistles from Simla, he ventured to double the *six* which *we* were led to raise, for about twenty four hours, in our belief that what had really emanated from the Adjutant General's Office must necessarily be true! But the *Courier* has higher authority then that. He hears all the way round by Simla, that the twelve regiments have been passed by a council sitting under his very nose, and who get no thanks for keeping their secret so closely, save the having it blabbed by Lord Auckland, the moment *he* gets hold of it! Now, as *that* is the ungenteel way in which the Calcutta cabinet is treated by the 'Cherub who sits up aloft,' perched on Himalayan peak, we do entreat of the President to assert, in future, his own dignity by disclosing his own secret (the *next* twelve that are raised) in a letter direct to us, or at least through his military secretary, in the words of Macbeth, for instance:

'I have done the deed;
Did'st thou not hear a noise?'

from which we shall be acute enough to understand, that the army is encreased by one-sixth, and that his lordship *out* of council has still the fact to learn. Happy should we be if we could truly tell the army that *any* new regiments had 'marched past' the council; but we suspect that the sisserara-ing which Lord Amherst's government got for *its* skeleton (quoad the officers) corps, will for many a year suffice to prevent a similar act being done in *anticipation* of the courts' decree.---*Sept.* 3.

We understand, from a quarter that can be depended on, that the Court of Directors are about to dispatch a flotilla of steam vessels, adapted to the wants of the Bengal Government, both as packet boats and steam frigates.---*Sept.* 6.

We mentioned some time ago that Captain Boileau of the Engineers was to proceed to Joudpore, and that Lieut. Abercrombie was to succeed him. It having, however, occurred to Government, after our article upon the subject of Lieut. Abercrombie's exploits on the Chitpore road, that it would be most injudicious to take him from a line of duty for which he was so eminently qualified, merely to give him charge of canals, the authorities have now resolved that he shall be sent to Munnipore, where his peculiar skill as a manufacturer of high-ways can be brought into active operation.

We have no doubt that the Munnipore road, *when finished*, will materially facilitate our access to the banks of the Irrawaddee,—while, during its construction, it will present such a superb barrier to invasion that neither a Napoleon nor Hannibal---if there be any in Burmah, could hope to get over the first pile of stones without breaking their necks.---*Ibid.*

### BENGAL HURKARU.---SEPT. 3.

We give insertion, this day, to a letter, signed Dennis, concerning Sir John Keane's despatch and the fall of Ghuzni, to which we call the attention of our readers. We agree with our correspondent, in regarding the document in question as not such a document, as would have been despatched from the tent of a great general. There is nothing of greatness in it. We have already hinted at the apparent want of humanity—one of the best ingredients of British valour—which characterized the capture of Ghuzni, and we willingly join the Editor of the *Military Chronicle*, in reprehending the utter absence of candour and generosity, which Sir John Keane has manifested in slurring over the services of the Company's Army, and prominently setting forth those of the Queen's,—in the very teeth of the fact, that the Company's European Regiment suffered far more severely than any other regiment, engaged in the capture of the place. This is quite in keeping with the conduct of Lord Cornwallis and other Commanders-in-chief, who as shown by a recent writer in our pages on the services of the Company's army, have, on many occasions, passed over those services, however brilliant, with utter silence, in their despatches. But, whilst the *men* paint the pictures, or carve the statues, the *lions* will always be undermost. The partiality of Sir John Keane is a matter that has long ago been placed beyond all question. We are sorry to say, that he is in the full possession of a most unenviable burthen of unpopularity, and that his own actions alone have accumulated the weight upon his shoulders. How much more gratifying to us—nay to every British subject in India—would it have been to hail the victory and the victor with one pulse of admiration, and one shout of joy,—to record the event and the chief actor in it, with one voice of genuine admiration? Sir John Keane's conduct toward the Bengal,—nay to wards the Indian army,---has been such, that though we may glory in the victory we can not but condemn the victor. "The pity of it, oh! Iago---the pity of it."

The Shipping Report of this-morning announced the arrival of the *Ida*, Passmore, from Bombay 25th June, and Trincomalie 12th August.

The Semaphore also reported the *Will Watch*, Bristow, from Penang 14th August.--*Sept.* 6.

### CALCUTTA COURIER.—SEPT. 3.

The demand for Freight this morning, (by the iron boat to leave on the 9th for the Upper Provinces) was immense---we were told that eighteen thous and feet were wanted, whereas only eight hundred were available. At the sale which took place in consequence, the prices ran so *extraordinarily* high, that we think it will be generally interesting if we place before our readers the rates at which *each* lot went off:---

| Lot | r. a. | Lot | r a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Fifty Feet..... | 5-2 | 21 Fifty Feet..... | 5-12 |
| 2 Forty ditto ..... | 5-10 | 22 Forty ditto..... | 5-13 |
| 3 Ten ditto..... | 6 | 23 Ten ditto..... | 6 |
| 4 Thirty ditto..... | 6-1 | 24 Thirty ditto..... | 5-13 |
| 5 Ten ditto ..... | 6-5 | 25 Ten ditto..... | do. |
| 6 Ten ditto..... | 6-8 | 26 Ten ditto..... | 5-14 |
| 7 Twenty ditto..... | 6-11 | 27 Twenty ditto..... | do. |
| 8 Ten ditto..... | 6-12 | 28 Ten ditto..... | do. |
| 9 Ten ditto ..... | do. | 29 Ten ditto..... | 5-11 |
| 10 Ten ditto..... | 6-11 | 30 Ten ditto..... | 5-12 |
| 11 Fifty ditto..... | 6-3 | 31 Fifty ditto..... | 5-5 |
| 12 Forty ditto..... | 5-9 | 32 Forty ditto..... | 5-10 |
| 13 Ten ditto..... | 6-10 | 33 Ten ditto..... | 5-9 |
| 14 Thirty ditto..... | 6-6 | 34 Thirty ditto..... | 5-10 |
| 15 Ten ditto..... | 6-8 | 35 Ten ditto..... | 5-11 |
| 16 Ten ditto..... | 6-6 | 36 Ten ditto..... | 5-10 |
| 17 Twenty ditto..... | do. | 37 Twenty ditto..... | 5-10 |
| 18 Ten ditto..... | 6-5 | 38 Ten ditto..... | 5-13 |
| 19 Ten ditto..... | 6-5 | 39 Ten ditto..... | 6-1 |
| 20 Ten ditto..... | 6-4 | 40 Ten ditto..... | do. |

which is equal to between *thirty and forty pounds a ton!* why, at this rate, it would be cheaper to employ Cossids for the transmission of light goods; and the Steamers are likely to pay their cost a dozen times over, if such prices as to-day's rates continue much longer, before their hulls are worn out.

### COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.—AUG. 31.

THE HINDOO COLLEGE.---Dr. Wise, Secretary to the General Committee of Public Instruction, visited the Hindoo College yesterday morning, at half past 10 o'clock, and examined the boys of the 3d class, chiefly in Mathematics and Trigonometry. He expressed great satisfaction at the manner in which they acquitted themselves, and at the proficiency made by them in that department of science.

The frequent visits which this gentleman pays to the Hindoo College, must be acknowledged by all interested in native education, as tokens of the active part he takes in the welfare of that noble Institution.

We take this opportunity of observing that Dr. Wise frequently calls at the Hindoo College for the purpose of examining the students in the several branches of studies they pursue; and within the last fortnight, he has called no less than three or four times, and on the last occasion examined the 1st and 2nd classes. This attention on the part of the worthy Doctor no doubt stimulates the students to additional exertion in the pursuit of knowledge.

## MADRAS.

### MADRAS HERALD,—SEP. 7.

*China—The Opium Trade.*—The fact that since the destruction by Lin of the large stock of Opium which was on hand, sales of the drug have been effected at 750 Spanish Dollars per chest at Hong Kong, and at 1,000 Dollars on the Eastern Coast, shows at once that the Chinese *will* have Opium in spite of their Government, and at the same time holds out a temptation to smugglers against which hardly any legal restrictions would avail. We must say too that we think the *Englishman* pointed out the true cause of the intensely moral indignation which the Chinese Government, after a connivance and acquiescence of *forty-one* years, have all at once exhibited against the use of this drug, viz. that the smoking shops become *rendezvous* for the members of those secret associations which, as Davis has clearly shewn, pervade the whole of the native Chinese population, and of which the Tarters entertain the most lively and well founded apprehension. Davis expressly states of the *San-ho-hoey* or Triad Society, the chief of these secret associations, that it "the name implies that when *Heaven Earth*, and *Man* combine to favor them,, they shall succeed in *subverting the present Tartar Dynasty*, and that in the mean time *every exertion is to be used to mature that event.*" He also gives the following translation of a paper found at Macao in 1828, by one of the Company's servants, who, on sending it to the Mandarine, was besought by that functionary to keep it a secret, as the bare fact of its existence within his districts would subject him to a severe punishment—

"Vast was the central nation—flourishing the heavenly dynasty.

A thousand regious sent tribute---ten thousand nations did homage;

But the Tartars obtained it by fraud---and this grudge can never be assuaged.

Enlist Soldiers---procure horses---display aloft the flowery standard.

Raise troops and seize weapons---let us exterminate the Manchow race."

If therefore, as the Chinese proclamation evidently hinted, (" *the troops* and the people are unable to throw off their *old defilement*") the fidelity of the Troops was tampered with at these smoking shops, we have at once a most sufficing cause for the anxiety of the Emperor to banish a drug which was found to be an effective ally of sedition, and certainly a much more natural one than is to be found in the suspiciously sudden overflow of an indignation which had slumbered for near half a century.

Let us not be mistaken as if wishing to advocate or palliate the Opium trade when we say that if the Home Government should determine, as we trust it will, to exact ample reparation from the Chinese for the indignities offered to it's Representative, and the loss inflicted on many of its merchants wholly unconnected with the illicit traffic, the existence of these secret societies (all of which have for their chief object the overthrow of the Tartar sway) and the evident dread entertained of them by the reigning dynesty, afford us a clue which if skilfully used may do us good service, and enable us to settle the matter by negotiation alone, or if we are compelled to have recourse to force, will teach us how to apply it with the greatest effort. "To blockade at once the mouth of the canal, and of the Yangtse-Keang, could scarcely fail to distress the Empire, and especially Pekin, which is fed by supplies from the southern provinces," and if we were to take advantage of the discontent caused by this distress, and declare our readiness to aid the Native Chinese against the Tartars, the Manchow dynasty would be shaken to its foundation.

### MADRAS COURIER.---SEPT. 12.

The *Frances Smith*, Captain EDMONDS, will leave this for the Cape and England, touching at Pondicherry, to-morrow night or Saturday morning; she is expected to sail from Pondicherry on Wednesday next the 18th instant.

The *Ganges* and *Resolution* have tendered for the details of H. M. 62d and 63d Regiments for Moulmain; and we hear that the former vessel is likely to be accepted.

The *Defiance* from Coringa, and the *Drongan* from Calcutta, which came in on Tuesday night both experienced heavy squalls and strong breezes from the land on Monday night. In the bay the weather was fair with calms.

The *Defiance* is the new vessel built at Coringa which we mentioned some weeks ago; although so light that she could carry but little sail, she made the passage in three days. She is a very smart looking vessel from the beach, and appears admirably calculated for the Madras trade.

By Tuesday's *Gazette* Colonel HITCHENS resumes his office as Adjutant General of the Army; but the *Spectator* informs us that he will take his seat as stipendiary member of the Military Board about the end of the month.

# THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, 1839.

The arrivals since our last regular issue are as follow, 20 Sept. Brig *Euphrasia*, P. Hugon master, from Mauritius 1 Sept.—21 Sept. Barque *Isabella*, James Sexton master, from Cape, 1 Aug.—21. Sept. American Barque *Cavalier*, John G. Water Master, from Zanzebar 3 Sept.—22 Sept. The H. C. Steamer *Atalanta*, Lieut. F. P. Webb Commander, from Suez 4 Sept. (Passengers as per Courier Extra of the 22d)—22 Sep. French Ship *Three Brothers*, A. Autie master, from Bourbon and Muscat.

*Passengers* per *Euphrasia*, M. Prebay, Madl. Oliver and Audjaly Arab.

*Do.* per *Isabella*, Gregor Grant Esq. Bombay C. S. Captain Trevelyan 2d Light Cavalry (Chand Khan and Shaik Mahomed Servants.)

*Do* per *Three Brothers*, N. Paul, from Calcutta.

*Departure.* 22 Sept. Barque *Salsette*, S. Harrison master, to Karak.

*Passengers.*--Mrs. Harison, Lieut. M. Watson, Assistant Surgeon Craig, Mrs. Bothwell, 20 Women, 42 Children, 4 Native followers.

We beg our Readers to notice and keep in mind, that the 28th of October has been fixed as the day on which the November Mail will be despatched from this. The *Atalanta* is named as the Vessel to take it.

It would appear from letters we have seen, that the *Euphrates* was not many days at sea, when she again became leaky, that she was obliged to bear up for the Sychelles, the largest of which Mahè, she made on the 12th ult., that she remained till the 17th, then sailed and made Aden on the 30th, where her mails would remain till taken on by the *Bereniee*. Those of the *Water Witch* had gone on by the *Constance* on the 26th so that the detention at Mahé is in every way unfortunate, as but for that the two mails would have gone on together.

Having, in the hurry of our Editorial duties, assigned an erroneous date in the *Courier* of Saturday last the 21st September to the second sale of Bills on Calcutta, advertized by Government, by inserting the *7th Instant*, instead of the 31st AUGUST, in several places and particularly in the fifth Paragraph of our observations on that subject, which if left uncorrected, may tend to create confusion in the minds of our Readers, we give that Paragraph below as it should have stood in our columns of the 21st, with a request that the 31st AUGUST may, in like manner be substituted for the *7th Instant*, in all the subsequent Paragraphs, in which the latter date is mentioned.

"In proof of this assertion we need only say, and we do so, on very sufficient Authority, that the Amount of Government Bills on Calcutta advertised for sale on the 10th August and 31ST AUGUST *was the same in both Instances, viz. five Lacks of Rupees*, that the agregate Amount of the Tenders received by the Accountant General on the former date, was *Rupees five lacks, fifty four thousand and six hundred*, and that on the latter date it amounted *to Rupees fifteen lachs seventy six thousand and five hundred*, or nearly treble the previous demand, whilst, in respect to rate, the average of the Tenders made to Government on the 10th August, *Rupees One hundred, ten Annas, and eleven pies in Bombay*, for Rupees one hundred in Calcutta, *was considerably above* instead of *considerably below*, that of the 31ST AUGUST, Rupees *One hundred, and nine pies here*, for Rupees One hundred in Calcutta as before.

| | Amount of Bills for sale. | Amount Tendered for. | Average rate of Tenders. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10th August.. | 500,000 | 554,600 | 100 10 11 |
| 31st August.. | 500,000 | 1,576,500 | 100 0 9 |

In reference to the Correction we have deemed it right to make, in the above paragraph, of the Error that had crept into our Paper of Saturday last, We may now state that the whole of the Government Bills on Calcutta advertised for sale by Auction on that day went off rapidly, at prices ranging from *Rupees One hundred and two and two annas* (Rs. 102 2) *to Rupees One hundred and two and eight annas* (Rs. 102 8) in Bombay for Rupees one hundred (Rs. 100) in Calcutta, the average rate of the sale being Rupees *One hundred and two four annas and seven pies* (Rs. 102 4 7) thus exceeding by *two and a quarter* (2¼) *per cent* the average rate of the Tenders of the 31st August, and by *two and a half* (2½) *per cent* the average of the offers made on that day by the *aggrieved* memorialists to Government of the 4th Instant.

Government Bills on Calcutta Sold on the 21st September 1839.

| Co's Rs | A. | | Co's Rs | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Co's Rs 30,000 @ | 102 2 | ₱ 100 C. Rs | 30,637 | 8 |
| ,, 1,20,000 ,, | 102 3 | ,, 100 ,, | 1,22,625 | 0 |
| ,, 85,000 ,, | 102 4 | ,, 100 ,, | 86,912 | 8 |
| ,, 40,000 ,, | 102 5 | ,, 100 ,, | 40,925 | 0 |
| ,, 1,23,000 ,, | 102 6 | ,, 100 ,, | 1,25,921 | 4 |
| ,, 51,000 ,, | 102 7 | ,, 100 ,, | 52,243 | 2 |
| ,, 1,000 ,, | 102 8 | ,, 100 ,, | 1,025 | 0 |
| Co's Rs 4,50,000 | | | Co's Rs 4,60,289 | 6 |

C, Rs A. P.
Average rate.... 102 4 7 ₱ 100

We notice the death of Mr. Edward Ironside, late a member of Council here, at Cheltenham on the 11th August, after a protracted and painful illness.

Major General Delamotte is reported to have taken his passage in "*La Belle Alliance*,"

Dr. Keays (lately appointed Assay Master here) while in the Gulph of Suez in a Native Boat in company with Lord Jocelyn, was, we understand, wrecked, somewhere on the coast near Tor. They missed the last Steamer, and according to the accounts she brings, were working their way down the Red Sea in a Buggalow.

Having now had leisure to examine more carefully the London Extras of our cotemporaries, and the Journals from the 1st to 12th August, we find that the China news had attracted somewhat more attention in London than we imagined, that it had been the subject of conversation in both Houses of Parliament, though only incidentally introduced, and leading to no results, nor to any very decided expression of opinion, and that it had also been the subject of comment, in a general way, in most of the leading London Journals. Our Extracts will shew the degree of interest attached to the subject. Ministers of course reserve their opinions, until Captn. Elliots Despatches are received, and it will be therefore sometime yet before any thing definitive can be known here.

Private letters, we understand, make mention of a deputation, of a few of the principal Merchants interested in the China Trade, having waited on Lord Palmerston on the 8th August, for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the Government, but as might have been anticipated, his Lordship declined entering upon the subject until he was in possession of Capt. Elliot's Despatches. Still enough was said to create a strong impression on the minds of the deputies, that the measures of the Government would be vigorous. The feeling in London is represented to be quite in favor of compensation being granted, most supposed at the expence of the Honorable Company, but that the settlement would necessarily be a protracted one.

The Penny Postage measure, we are happy to see, has passed the Commons and is likely soon to become the law of the land, no opposition being made to it in the House of Lords, though from the remarks of several of the leading Peers, and particularly the Duke of Wellington, it is obviously far from an agreeable measure to them.

We learn from private letters from Alexandria of the 28th ult. that a Company had been formed in that City for the navigation of the Canal of the Mahmoudyeh, by means of Track Boats, as adopted in Holland, fitted up with every accommodation for Travellers, their servants and baggage. This is an improvement, the benefit of which will be felt by Indian Travellers, as well as all other classes in the community, for if there is one part of the voyage from Cairo to Alexandria worse than another, as regards the accommodation and cleanliness of Boats, it is from Atfé to Alexandria, in the Canal. The Company appears to be well supported, for 100 shares had already been taken off by the principal Consuls and Merchants of Alexandria, and one of the Boats had been launched and would be ready to go to work in the course of this month. The management is European, which offers a security that on the point of cleanliness, the strictest attention will be paid.

The Company, we understand, have applied to the Committee of our Steam Fund for a small grant, of from £200 to £300, to erect an Inn at Atfé, for the accommodation of those Travellers, who may be obliged to wait for the Boats, as must often happen, there being at present absolutely no public Place into which a stranger can put his head. The Steam Committee we think should concede this, as the sum is small and the advantages to be gained great, and besides there is every probability that the enterprise established on the Canal will lead to Steam Boats on the Nile, and of consequence to a great increase of Travellers, and demand for some Hotel accommodation at Atfé.

A correspondent, signing himself "An Officer" has taken the singular mode of addressing us through the columns of another Paper, why or wherefore we cannot conceive, for we should have been most happy to have inserted his letter, or any letter, that was intended to set us right, in a matter where we had been misled or gone wrong, or had done an injustice or had said an improper thing, even though such letter had been wanting, as this is, in those terms of respect and courtesy commonly observed in society. Though we do not think the letter in question is calculated to answer any of the objects above referred to, we have, for another reason, taken the earliest opportunity of transplanting it to its proper soil, and that reason is, because it is calculated most eminently to support the view we took of Mr. Williams' case. Our correspondent rests the accuracy of the Court Martials verdict simply upon the fact of the charge

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being for "disgraceful and ungentlemanly behaviour" whereof the prisoner being found guilty, he behoved of course to go out of the service. Now this is altogether an erroneous view of the case and shews how ill understood, even the commonest principle of law are, and how dangerous it is to entrust Power to men ignorant of such principles. The charge was, as stated, "highly disgraceful conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman," and in proof of this three separate occasions were appealed to, upon which certain transactions were alleged to have taken place, that completely bore out the charge. The transactions upon two of these occasions,—the blackest unquestionably laid at the Prisoners door, —were completely disproved and he was acquittted thereof, the remaining one accusing him of "abusive and insulting language" alone was proved, and for this the Court dismissed him from the service. We contend that had the whole transactions libelled been proved, it might then have been said that the Prisoner had been found guilty of "disgraceful and ungentlemanly behaviour," but having broken down in the main points, the main charge falls to the ground, and the utmost that can be said now is that the Prisoner has been dismissed for "abusive and insulting language," a charge that we believe never before, in this or any other Country cost a man his Commission, under circumstances like those depicted here.

It was this strong conviction that led us to think that the Court must have had in view extraneous circumstances in coming to such a judgement, and we are confirmed in this the more by what our correspondent now shews of his knowledge of the "gloomy past" and anticipation of "the Goal" to which he saw the Prisoner was recklessly running, and our chief anxiety, in introducing the subject was, to shew how extremely dangerous it was, and how completely subversive of all the ends of justice, were Courts of law to be influenced in their judgements by such extraneous evidence. We have some reason to know that our view of Mr. Williams' case was adopted by many here, some of them men fully more conversant with such matters than we are, and, in particular, we classed among the number our Cotemporary the *Gazette*, who in his Paper expressed his entire approbation of what we had said, which we remember the more distinctly, as it is very seldom we coincide in any thing.

Our correspondent might have spared his ill-temper and ill-manaers, which are very unbecoming in any one, but particularly in "an officer," ambitious, as we see from his letter, of standing well with the public, as well as with himself.

We have taken some interest in this matter, not from any private motive, for we know nothing of Mr. Williams but from hearsay, but because it involves a principle in the administration of the law of great importance, the neglect of which would go to sap the very foundations of Justice.

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The present Packet took us rather by surprise, at a time when we had a good deal of matter set up, so to work off that, and start fair upon our fresh supply, we have given our Readers to day two additional pages, and we can assure them that if they have patience to wade through so much, they will find the old little less interesting than the new.

## FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

July 28.

England.—Parliamentary Summary, House of Lords—15th July, Bills advanced, Petitions—Lord Brougham moved the 2d reading of his Education Bill, an Amendment was proposed to read that day 6 months, but eventually the Motion and Amendment were withdrawn—16th Petitions. A conversation of some interest followed on the subject of the Riots at Birmingham—notices of motion—Bills of Exchange and other Bills committed—18th Bills advanced among the many Petitions was one presented by Lord Brougham from Lovett secy of the working mens association, and another named Collins complaining of the treatment they had experienced whilst in Gaol. Lord Melbourne defended the charges and after some further remarks the conversation dropped—Postponement of Beer Bill. 2nd reading of the Electors Removal Bill lost by 80 to 39. Committee on the Prisons Bill to be received on the 22d —2d reading of the Custody of Infant's Bill.—1st reading of the Lower Canada Government Bill. 19th Royal Assent to Bills—Petitions notices of motion. 3d reading of the Bills of Exchange Bill—Election Trials Bill and Canada Bill read a 2d time—Report of the Committee on Crime in Ireland brought up; it is briefly recommended to the serious attention of the House. 22d. Debates on the conduct of Magistrates at the Birmingham Riots, Soap duties Bill, and Indemnity Bill read a third time, Metropolis Police Bill read a 2d time, Pleading in Courts India Bill to be read a 3d time. Small Debt Bill read 2d time. Petitions presented Debates respecting the Hill coolies at Demarara—Affairs in Spain, Jurisdiction of Country magistrates in corporate Towns and Penny Postage, Lower Canada government Bill and Timber ship Loading Bill read a 2d time. The Tithe commutation act amendment Bill read 3d time, The Sheriffs exemption Bill read a 2d time and several Bills were brought up from the commons and read a first time. The Prisoners Trial Bill was read a 2d time and their Lordships adjourned until Thursday—23d The Timber ships Bill and assessed Taxes composition Bill passed through committee—Petitions were presented against Idolatry in India—Church Discipline Bill and renewal of the powers of the Poor Law commissions without alterations in the Poor Law Amendment act—Debates on ther being confined in gaol in Ireland for 7 or 8 months without being charged with any crime. Petitions presented from Doncaster complaining of the appointment of magistrates for that place, the state of the Church in the Colonies and from Scotland praying for Church extention. Debates on the amendment of municiple corporation (Ireland) Bill made by Lord Lyndhurst for the amendment 93 against it 50, Majority 43. The Prisoners (Scotland) Bill was read 3d time. The Church descipline Bill was read a third time and passed. The Imprisonment Debt act amendment Bill was read a second time. The Pleadings in courts (India) Bill was read 3d time and passed.—House of Commons 15th Metropolitan Police Bill passed with 30 Clauses added, Division occurred upon a Clause that persons holding the situation of Police Commissioner should not sit in Parliament; the members were for 108 against 32. The 3rd reading of the Irish Municiple Corporation Bill by majority of 76. Committee on the Admiralty Court Bill, 2nd Reading of Poor Law continuance Bill by 120 to 35. Reports of several Bills brought up and agreed to. Notice of Postponments of motions, 16th Petitions New Writs ordered, notice of motions. Mr. Freshfield was addressing the House on the constitution of the Court of Exchequer but was interrupted with a motion for counting the House and there not being a sufficiency of Members an Adjournment took place. 17 Petitions Reference to the Riot at Birmingham. Committee on the Soldiers Pension Bill. 2nd reading of the Timber Ships Rill and Ecclesiastical District Bill Discussion on the Shannon Navigation Bill, 18th Copies of correspondence relating to communications by Steam with the East Indies presented at the Bar. Petitions to the same prayer from the Chartists as those in the Upper House, 3rd Reading of the Lower Canada Government Bill by 110 to 10. Lord Durhams conduct severely commented on by Mr. Leader. A number of other Bills advanced—19 Proposed Amendments on the Oldham small debts bill rejected by a majority of 70 and several other clauses having been objected to, the Bill was withdrawn. Notice of Motion. The Ireland Warehouse Bill passed the Committee after a discussion of some length—3rd Reading of the Cathedral Preferments Bill, Discussion on Committing the Metropolis Police Courts Bill which will be received, on the 20th. Petitions—Poor Law Continuance Bill considered in Committee and Factory Bill committed pro forma—other Bills advanced 22nd. Petitions were presented for the repeal of the Post Horse duties, complaining of the conduct of the London Police at Birmingham, urging the Penny Postage. That Presbyterian Soldiers may be allowed to attend their our place of worship, and several small debts Bill for various places were read—Motions were made respecting the state of the Country. Concurrent Jurisdiction of County Magistrates. The discontinuance of Orange processions in Canada, arrears of Pay due to the British Legion that served in Spain. On the Irish Constabulary Force, Salaries and Expenses Bill. The Postage duties Bill and Penny Postage, Reductions of Post Horse duty, various sums granted for Public Buildings, Works, repairs, &c. Orders of the day deferred—notice of motions, 24 Petitions were presented against further grant to Maynooth, the Factories Bill, Collection of Rates, New Poor Law, Repeal of Beer Bill and in favor of Penny Postage. Motions were made respecting concurrent Jurisdiction of County Magistrates and Birmingham Police. The order of the day for Committee of the whole House upon an advance of money for the Birmingham Police and Railways in Ireland. Notice of Motions, 25 Petions, Factories Bill read 1st time. Supply Report, Poor Law Countenance Bill. Capture of Slaves Regulations of Pension Bill, Highway Rule Bill went through Committee Debates, respecting deductions made from the Duke of Marlborough Pension. Supply Metropolis Imprisonment Bill. Rural Police. Notice of Motions Several Petitions presented Debates respecting the Bank of Ireland.

The East India Company having given notice of their intention to reduce the rate of Exchange upon Bengal to 2 | Madras and Bombay to 2 | 0½ per Company Rupee. This has created much attention and is supposed to have been determined in conjunction with the Bank to retain the exportation of dollars. The Queen has presented her portrait to the Court of Common Council of the City of London. It is expected that Parliament will continue its sittings till about the 1st week in August. Strong hopes are entertained that there will be an abundant harvest—Mr. Macready has given up the management of Covent Garden Theatre, it is spoken of as an event of importance to the national drama;—very elaborate notices are put forth by the press generally. Again have there been serious movements in Birmingham by the Chartists excited to acts of violence and outrage by the arrest and committal of the delegates and by the apathy of the Magistrates, into whose conduct investigation will be ordered, 33,000 £ is the estimate damage by the mob on the 16th Instant. The papers continue to discuss the probable result of War in the East consequent upon the death of the Sultan and his sons accession.

France.—The principal French news refers to the question of the Sugar duties which is daily becoming more serious. The insurrection at Bordeaux has given courage to the Beet root growers and manufactures of the Department of the North and the People of Valenciences declare, they will pay no taxes unless the duties on Colonial Sugar be reduced. The sittings of the Chambers afford us no interest. Perpetual Imprisonment is to be substituted instead of execution for Barbes, which is generally declared to be the most severe punishment that could be inflicted, as he is a man of fortune.

In Canada in anticipation of a renewed attack from the sympathising population, the Troops in the Montreal district have moved towards the American Border. Sir J. Colborne was prepared for any attack that might occur.

London, 6th August 1839.

England.—Parliamentary Summary, House of Lords, 26th July, several small Debts Bills passed, conversation respecting the early notice by Lord Brougham relative to the report of the Committee on Crime in Ireland which dropped on his Lordship postponing his threatened motion—Stannaris Courts (Cornwall) Bill passed—Election Petition Bill, Sheriffs Exemption Bill and imprisonment for Debt act amendment Bill Committed—The greater part of the night was occupied in discussing the Lower Canada Government Bill in Committee on objections and amendments to several of the Clauses by Lords Brougham, Ellenborough and Lyndhurst—1st Reading of the Portuguese Slave Trade Bill—29th Royal assent to Bills, Lord Londondery complained that Government had refused to send Troops to Stockton unless the Place found Barracks for them—the Duke of Wellington and Lord Melbourne said such proviso was necessary and no more then usual—3d reading of the Timber ships Bill, controverted Election Bill—Copyhold Enfranchisement by 39 to 28—Metropolis Police Bill committed—other Bills advanced—3d Petitions—Lord Brougham said he should persevere with his motion on the subject if the administration of the Law in Ireland on 6th August which was of course protested against by Marquis of Normanby—In reply to the Petition from Lovett and Colliers, the deposition of the Magistrates &ca of Warwick Gaol were read—Petition against the Corn Laws by Earl Fitzwilliam who stated that the late operation of the Bank was due to the foreign Corn Trade of the last few months—2d Reading of the Ireland Warehousing Bill negatived by 48 to 38—1st August motions. Bills advanced—Lord Ellenboro' called attention to the fate of the British Factories at Canton and moved for Copies of any dispatch from Superintendent Elliott which went to explain the late occurrances. The Premier replied that Government knew no more of the circumstances than the Newspapers stated. The Portuguese slave Trade Bill for extending the right of search Capture and condemation as exercised in the case of the vessels of other powers was thrown out by 32 against 28—2nd with reference to the Vote last night Lord Brougham moved an address to the Queen praying her to use all means to put down the traffic in slaves more particularly under the Brazilian and Portuguese flags. Lord Melbourne considered the late vote had deeply injured the dignity of the country with foreign powers The Duke of Wellington and Earl of Haddington replied and the address was voted with one dissentient. Lord Brougham put forward the resolutions of which he had given notice on 30th ultimo. Dissenters Registers Bill and Irish Jurors Bill read a 2d time—ammendments in the Irish municipal corporations Bill. Passing of the Canada Bill and custody of Infants Bill—adjourned to 30th Third reading of the London and Blackwall Railway Bill postponed till tomorrow—2nd reading of the public Works, (Ireland) Bill—In reply to Lord Lyndhurst in reference to the appointment of a Commission some 3 or 4 years since to enquire into the practice of the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lord Holland said the report would be speedily completed. Lord Wilton complained that no steps had been taken to suppress the disturbances at Bolton. Lord Melbourne replied they were under serious consideration of Government. Irish Municipal Corporations Bill passed, an interesting discussion followed on the motion for the 2nd reading of the Penny Postage Bill which was carried without a division;—a number of other Bill passed. House of Commons 26th July, Bill advanced—Petition. In answer to Sir R. Peel Lord J. Russell said that Government had received intelligence of the total defeat of the Turks in Syria—The House then went into Committee on the subject of the Bank of Ireland and the resolutions were ordered for Monday Committee on the Metropolis Police Bill, Factory Bill withdrawn—Shannon Navigation Bill passed and others advanced. 29th Petitions Beer Bill postponed to next Session. Complaints from the Magistrates at Cockermouth stating the refusal by Government either of advice or assistance relative to the disturbed state of that district—Lord J. Russell refused to lay the correspondence on the table but said that the Military force of the district could not be broken into small detachments at the demand of the Magistrates. Postage Duties and Public Works (Ireland) Bills passed after some discussion Committee on the Birmingham Police Bill postponed. A number of divisions took place in Committee on the Poor Law continuance—Bill 30th Petitions. Mr. Labouchere denied the statements in same of the Newspapers that the Negroes in Jamaica were arming—2 new Bills introduced relative to the Commutation and Church Discipline. Sir C. Grey asked for leave to bring in a Bill to give the Working Classes influence in the Election of Members of Parliament—negatived. Mr. Duncombe, in the case of John Thoroughgood imprisoned for nonpayment of 5 | 6 Church rates, moved that means should be taken next Session to prevent any such case of cruelty in future—for 20 against 44. The resolution was then altered leaving out the personal allusion which was carried by 42 to 22. Mr. Hume motion for returns from the Royal Academy negatived by 38 to 33. 31st Committee on the Metropolitan Police Bill—Petitions from Messrs. Hansand and Cos. calling upon the House as to what course they should pursue in consequence of having been prosecuted for a Libel which appeared in some reports of the House of Lords printed by them—Ordered for consideration to-morrow—Bills advanced—2nd Reading of the alteration in the Poor Rate Bill by 88 to 29. 1st August Petitions—Sir J. Hobhouse had received no authentic account of the affair at Canton—Lord J. Russell then moved that the letter of Mr. Shaw was a breach of the privileges of that House and that Messrs. Hansand should take no notice of the proceedings against—On a division there appeared for 120 against 4—The motion for leave to bring in a Bill referring to the Bank of Ireland was carried by a majority of 52—Several divisions occurred on the Admiralty Courts Bill—Notices of motions—2nd Petitions—Remarks respecting the highly satisfactory manner in which Sir John Colborn had wielded the affairs of Canada during the time he has been Governor. Sir R. Peel trusted the Session would not close without Government proposing to give him a vote of Thanks—Lord Palmerston stated that France, Russia, Austria and Prussia agreed with England that the peace of Europe could only be maintained by upholding the independence and integrity of Turkey, but that the Papers were not yet ready to be laid before the House—Committee of supply was then ordered with motion of Lord J. Russell—Birmingham Police Bill withdrawn by 80 to 14 and another Bill by Sir R. Peel read a 1st time 5th New South Wales Bill passed—Report on the Metropolis Police Bill brought up—In reply to Sir J. Graham it was stated that Papers relative to the Hill Coolies in Demerara would shortly be presented to the House. Irish Constabulary Force Bill passed—Mr. Fielden's resolutions negatived by 58 to 15, Committee of Supply. *Admiralty Courts* Bill passed and others advanced—The Chartist Riots continue at intervals. The trial of their leaders have commenced, 5 of the Prisoners engaged in the Emeute at Birmingham have been found guilty, the cases of those more particularly engaged in the leaving of the Houses will follow. At Warwick Collins the Delegate has been found guilty and recommended to mercy but the judgment is transportation for life. The news received from China has caused the price of Teas to rise considerably. In the Money Market where it was difficult to lend money for short periods even at 3 or 3½ per cent. it is now next to impossible to obtain advances upon any English Securities but Consols at even 5 per Cent. and applications for discount at the Bank have been so large that the Directors have advanced the rate of interest to 6 per Cent; it has taken people by surprise and created much dissatisfaction.

France.—There is no political News of interest in this quarter. The usual pomp has been observed on the celebration of the Anniversary of the 3 days of July. Eastern affairs affords a fertile topic for comments to the Paris Press. The distress of the Commercial world is increasing. From January to 26 July 607 Bankruptcies were announced—among whom were 95 Joint Stock Companies.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

### VARIETIES.

The Queen remains in town, and no day has yet been named for the departure of the Royal Household to Windsor. Her Majesty has had a dinner-party and an evening-party this week and paid her customary visits to the Italian Opera. The Dutchess of Kent was at the dinner-party; to which Mr. and Mrs. Webster, from the United States, were invited. Lord Melbourne makes daily calls at the Palace, but business in the House of Lords prevents the Premier from devoting every evening to the Sovereign. He and Mr. William Cowper, however, dined with her Majesty on Wednesday, when the Lords did not sit.

We observe that the Duchess of Kent now goes to the Opera and takes morning rides with her daughter the Queen.—*Spectator, Aug.* 10.

During exactly the same number of days which have witnessed the fall of Bank of England Stock from 196 to 182, the Stock of the Royal Bank of Livepool has risen from 226 premium to 240—a fall of 141. per share in the one, and a rise of 141. per share in the other.—*Spectator, Aug.* 10.

The *Gazette de France* quotes a letter from St. Petersburgh, but assigns no date to it, announcing that the Emperor, accompanied by the Minister of War had left the capital for Odessa, to be able the more closely to watch the progress of affairs in the East.

It is arranged, we believe, that their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, with an extensive retinue, will pay a visit to her Majesty at Windsor Castle, immediately after the *fêtes* at Brussels, which will take place about 20th of next month.—*Sun, August* 5.

Bank of Ireland (Saturday). We understand that the Directors have issued a notice, similar to that of the Bank of England, raising the rate of interest on discount to six per cent. A meeting of proprietors was held this day to receive a communication regarding the renewal of the charter; but in consequence of the non-arrival of the bill introduced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, there was an adjournment until Monday.—Dublin Evening Post, *August* 5.

The Count de la Bourdonnaye, formerly Minister to Charles X., died on the 28th ult. at his estate of Mesangeau, never Beaupréau, in the Maine et Loire.

The *Augsburg Gazette* contains a letter from Pa is, preceded by the double cross, in which is the following passage: "A negotiation is going on at this moment at Constantinople to obtain for the combined squadrons of England, France, and Austria, the power of entering the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, in the event of a Russian army intervening for the maintenance of the *status quo*."

The Emperor of Russia is stated, in a St. Petersburgh letter, to have settled 700,000 rubles, about 2,800,000fr. per annum on the Duke de Leuchtenburg and the Grand Duchess Maria.

Extract of a letter from Rome, 22d ult.:—"For some time past attention has again been directed to Don Miguel. It is said that he has received considerable sums of money from the North, and that his agents in Portugal intrigue more than ever.—Whether this be true or not, it is certain that this Prince is not embarrassed as he was a few months ago.

—The *Journal du Havre* states that Meunier, who attempted to assassinate Louis Philipe, and who was banished to the United States, had fallen in a duel with an Italian in Texas, where he had taken refuge.

The Whigs in Hanover.—The *Standard's* "own" foreign oracle declares that—"The French and English Whigs have not conspired in vain against King Ernest. The advice daily given in the English and French Whig journals is being followed, and treasonable addresses are being presented to the municipal authorities of the capital on the part of different towns in the kingdom to thank them for resisting the King; and other petitions of an insolent nature have been presented to his Majesty, calling on him to change *his constitutional advisers*."

—The number of bankruptcies in Paris declared between the 1st of January and the 26th of July, 1839, was 607. Among them were 93 joint-stock companies, whose debts amounted to 148,000,000f. or nearly 6,000,000*l.* sterling.

—The skeleton of Marengo, the barb horse which Napoleon rode at Waterloo and at most of his great battles, has been presented to the museum of the United Service Institution, in Middle Scotland yard, by Lieut.-Colonel Angerstein,

—One of the iron steamers lately made the voyage from Glasgow to Liverpool and back in 46 hours.

—Papineau has determined to take up his abiding-place in France, and has given directions for the sale of his effects in Canada.

The Queen has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Anthony Oliphant, Esq., Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.—*Gazette for last night.*

The delegates of the "National Convention" have "bolted" from Bolt court, Fleet street, to the Arundel Coffee-house, in the Strand, where in future their deliberations are to take place. The convention has resolved —"That, from the evidence which has reached this council from various parts of the country, we are unanimously of opinion that the people are not prepared to carry out the 'Sacred Month' on the 12th of August. The same evidence, however, convinces us that the great body of the working people, including most of the trades, may be induced to cease work on the 12th inst. for two or three days, in order to devote the whole of that time to solemn processions and solemn meetings, for deliberating on the present awful state of the country."

Blount's Entrance and Exit.—Mr. Blount, the joint-member with Mr. Baldwin with true Radical assurance, on Tuesday night, entered the House of Commons, and took the oath and his seat. Sir George Clerk referred to the sessional order, which declared that, when a double return was made *both members should withdraw* until the house should declare which was properly returned. Mr. Blount was *obliged to withdraw!* Whether Mr. Blount did this for a wager, or merely to gratify his vanity, we cannot say, but his bouncing into the house in this manner proved him to be a very ignorant, as well as impudent personage! —(Age.)

"Who is this Prince Mavrocardato just come over," asked a leg at Goodwood. "He is a Greek," was the reply. "D—n Greeks," shouted ——, "why don't they fly some foreign *pigeons* over here, 'tis them we want."—(Age.)

The *Vernon*, a splendid frigate-built East Indiaman, was launched on Saturday from the building yard of the Messrs. Green, at Blackwell; she has a powerful steam-engine to propel her in calms, at the rate of five knots an hour, so as to accomplish the voyage from the *Lizard* to Calcuta in seventy-five days.—(Atlas.)

Town is thinning very fast; a considerable portion of the nobility and gentry are flocking to the German spas this year, the rendezvous of the *beau monde*, as Italy was last year.—(Post.)

A matrimonial alliance is spoken of between Lord Charles Kerr, brother, we believe, of the Marquis of Lothian, and Miss Hanmer, a sister of Sir J. Hanmer, Bart.—(Post.)

In the Palace Court, yesterday, W. Currie, Esq., Barrister-at-law having tendered his appointment in due form, was sworn in before the judge (Mr. Brent) as one of the four counsel of the Court, in the place of Mr. Knight, who has resigned the appointment.—(Herald.)

In the time of peace so much activity has never been known as is now displayed in the recruiting service. The general examining depot in Duke-street, Westminster, is daily overwhelmed with the embryo soldiers, chiefly from the rural districts. A very large number of recruiting sergeants, cavalry and infantry, are constantly in the purlieus of the Horse guards and the Parks, especially at the time the guard is relieved, looking out for young and able-bodied men. Premiums of from ten to twenty shillings are paid to those who bring acceptable recruits, and for the East India Company's service a bonus of ten shillings is given for men five feet five and under thirty years of age, and fifteen for those who are five feet seven inches. The non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery have been extremely successful in enlisting great numbers, chiefly fine healthy lads from the country, to whom the preference in all regiments is invariably given.—(Chronicle.)

The *Liverpool* steam-ship left on her fifth voyage to New York, with 101 passengers. The berths had all been engaged for some time, and 60, 70, 80, and 100 pounds had been offered for persons to resign in favour of the bidder. The *Liverpool* takes also a very valuable cargo, consisting of silks, watches, etc. The amount is somewhere about £150,000 Her parcels and letters are almost innumerable.—(Globe.)

The *Brighton Gazette* says that Colonel Wyndham is canvassing West Sussex with great success. It is said that the Earl of March, the Duke of Richmond's eldest son, will be a candidate for the same division of the county, as a "Moderate Conservative."

Lord John Russel has addressed a letter of instructions to the Mayor of Manchester and the Magistrates of other districts where Chartist agitation prevails, to apprehend and bring to justice all persons attempting to obtain money by threatening shopkeepers and others with violence, or by combining to injure them in their business. He assures the Magistrates of the protection of Government in all their endeavours to support the loyal and well-disposed, and punish the disturbers of the public peace.

Mr. Chadborn, solicitor, and one of the executors of James Wood the rich Gloucester banker, has committed suicide, by hanging himself to a beam in his coach-house. His clerks said he had been in very low spirits for some time, and a Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

At the Fermanagh Assizes, sentence of death was recorded against two young men and a young woman, all of respectable families, who were found guilty of the abduction of Catherine Hoey, a pretty girl of fifteen, with a fortune of 5,000*l.* Russell was to have married Miss Hoey, but she positively refused; and he "took no improper liberties with her."

A further experiment of lighting the House of Commons by the bude light was made on Saturday night. By the former arrangement six lights were placed in the centre of the roof of the House. They are now distributed, about twenty in number, in the various compartments of the glass ceiling on either side of the House. The effect is to produce a bright and equable, without being an inconveniently dazzling light. Several Members of the House of Commons were present. —Chronicle, Aug. 5.

The authorities at the General Post Office, no doubt in anticipation of the passing of the Penny-postage Bill, have commenced making such alterations in the office as will be necessary to carry out the extensive changes which that measure must occasion. On Friday morning a number of men were set to work in pulling down a wall which separates the office of the sorters of the twopenny-post letters from that of the foreign letter-carriers. The want of proper accommodation in the former has, since the opening of the building, been most seriously felt. At any period it was not half large enough for the purpose for which it was intended, and its want of proper ventilation and its extreme heat the mercury in the glass generally standing at from 70 to 80—renders it particularly unhealthy and disagreeable. In addition to this the clerks are obliged not only to sort and despatch letters on the average of three a second, but are held accountable for the slightest mistake in their transmission. The foreign letter-office has not been used for a length of time, as the foreign letters pass through the hands of the inland sorters and carriers.—Herald, Aug. 5.

The Thames Tunnel works are producing so rapidly that the shield has now approached within 15 feet of low water-mark on the Middlesex side. The ground in course of excavation is better than it has ever been and construction of the tunnel is more rapid than at any period of the last two years. In fact, so fast have the works progressed, that the tunnel has been extended at the rate of four feet per week.—Globe, Aug. 5.

The *Austrian Observer* gives the following details of the origin of the Takhdi-Schif, or girding of the Sabre by the Sultan: "It is difficult to fix the precise period at which this ceremony was first introduced. It is certain that it existed before the conquest of Constantinople by Mahomet II. In 1332, the Caliph Ahmed girded on the Sword at Melik-Mansur, on this accession to the throne of Egypt. From the time of Mahomet II., it appears that this practice has been adopted by all his successors. It is not easy to know precisely what sword is used. Some persons doubt the existence of the Swords of the Prophet, and of the Swords of the Caliphs, some of which have been said to be deposited in the Palace. It is probable that each Sultan employs for this ceremony, a sword magnificently ornamented with diamonds and precious stones. That which was worn by Sultan Abdal-Medjid is valued at four millions of piastres."—*Gal. Mes. Aug.* 5.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

August 5th. After a great deal of miscellaneous business had been disposed of, Lord Melbourne proposed the second reading of the Penny Pastage bill in an able, and detailed speech. His lordship admitted the public advantages likely to accrue from the introduction of the measure, and that the reduction would lead to an increase of the number of letters he thought that there could be little doubt; but that there would be such an increase as would make up for the loss by the reduction, he would not take upon himself to state. It was on these grounds that they called upon Parliament, on introducing this bill, to give a distinct and decided pledge on the part of Parliament and the country, that if any deficiency of revenue should arise in consequence of the adoption of this plan, Parliament would make it good.

The Duke of Wellington gave his support to the Bill with very great reluctance, looking at the defalcations in the revenue, and the disturbed state of our foreign and domestic policy.

The Earl of Ripon considered the Bill highly objectionable for the same reasons. In addition to troubles at home, they were at war in India, for an object of doubtful policy, hundreds of miles from their frontier, without any basis for their operations, except the river Indus, behind which were two countries, the one governed by a man of great talent, but in a very feeble state of health, and not deriving his authority in regular hereditary succession; the other governed by a man bound to grant a military right of traversing his territory, but who could shut them out tomorrow, and if the necessity of the case arose, would not scruple to do so, for those Indian potantates were not greatly troubled with scruples. Below them were the natives of Scinde, who were notoriously hostile to us, and who had not permitted us to traverse their territory to make an attack upon Affghanistan. It was very likely we might succeed in establishing Shah Soojah upon the throne, and drive Dost Mahommed to seek a precarious, subsistance in another country. They were told in the beginning of the session, that a state of things had arisen in Persia which it was hoped would pass away, and that amicable relations would be established. But what was the fact? The Persian ambassador had been dismissed and the two countries were at war, and he had no difficulty in saying that, in his humble judgement, there had been a great degree of negligence on the part of the government, and a series of consecutive blunders on the part of Sir John M'Neil, who placed himself in such a position with regard to Persia, that he destroyed the original basis of fidelity and amity and good understanding that prevailed, and threw Persia into the arms of Russia. Could they, looking at these circumstances, say that it was proper to reduce their naval or military establishments? They were also engaged in increasing their distant possessions, in establishing new colonies in New South Wales. They had taken upon themselves, also, to become the possessors of a fortress on the Red Sea in an extraordinary manner, which he would not describe, but which was described in the papers that had been laid before the house. And again, how did they stand with regard to Canada? The noble viscount had himself admitted, and he was the best judge, that there was no reason to expect a decrease of expense in this quarter. There was also the north-eastern boundary question, which might come before them at any moment, and which was a most complicated question. He mentioned these facts to show that there was no reason to suppose that the state of the expenditure would admit of any material diminution. But since the last estimates were made, another circumstance had come to their knowledge, which was intimately connected with this subject. Information had reached this country of the fact of the Chinese government having stopped the trade in tea. That may to some appear a matter which, except in a commercial point of view, is of no immediate interest, but in his opinion it was a very serious question indeed. If our resident there had engaged to pay two millions, he (the Earl of Rippon) did not think that they ought to pay it, but still they might be pressed, and by that external pressure they might be pushed very far. At all events, if the Chinese government took effectual steps to prevent our supplying the people of China with opium, the only possible way in which we could pay for the immense quantity of tea that we required would be by silver money. The amount of bullion in this country, and the state of the money market, ought to make every one pause a little in the conclusion they would come to upon this subject. It would be difficult, if not impossible to find the silver money annually for this purpose, so that this must lead to a deficiency in the importation of tea, and instead of having forty millions of pounds brought in and paying duty, the amount would fall off to a great extent, and there was danger of a future diminution of revenue. This was a matter of very serious consideration. He felt so strongly the consequences that were likely to arise on this subject, that he hardly knew by what process he could justify himself if he did not oppose this bill. He though that the time was most ill-suited for such an experiment.

Lord Brougham said that if any one had come into the house when his noble friend (the Earl of Ripon) was speaking, he would have supposed that the last thing under discussion was the particular question before the house. His noble friend had most undoubtedly made a most excellent speech: he had shown a perfect knowledge of the state of the war in India, of the character of Runjeet Singh, and Dost Mahommed, and Shah Soojah; he had, in fact, made a military speech, and in the conclusions he had drawn, he (Lord Brougham) was very much disposed to agree with him: but his noble friend must forgive him for saying that if there was any one subject left untouched by him it was the post-office question [a laugh]—except indeed, the Egyptian question.

The Earl of Ripon said he forgot that [a laugh].

Lord Brougham thought his noble friend had forgotten it, for while he was speaking, he (Lord Brougham) said to a noble friend near him, that he (the Earl of Ripon) should not omit the Egytian question and the poor-law question. He would not, however, deny their connection with a general view of finance, as every question which his noble friend brought forward necessarily entailed a loss of revenue, and no doubt it was with that view they were brought forward. He could not at all agree with his noble friend in thinking that the noble viscount (Viscount Melbourne) had been too candid, or that he took a desponding view in the statements he had made. He thought the noble viscount had done his duty by the office which he held, by their lordships, and by this measure, in making the statement he had made; for while he gave powerfully and distinctly the reasons which recommended this measure to his patronage and support, he also gave, as was his bounden duty—standing in the situation he held as head of the finance of this country—to their lordships and the country what he expected to be the consequences of this measure. It would have been most unjustifiable in the noble viscount if he had concealed those facts of the case, because, for aught he knew, he might be obliged another session to come to that house and call upon them to make up the deficiency which he now contemplated. But if, instead of contemplating and prophecying that deficiency, the noble viscount were only to take the fair side of the question—only to show them one side of the picture, when the noble viscount came before them next year the public would say the measure had been a complete failure, instead of being a

benefit, and had also injured the revenue. The noble viscount was compelled to give both sides of the account, and he thought the noble viscount had fairly, and only fairly, stated that upon the balance of the two sides he was induced to give this bill his support.

Lord Ashburton followed in an elaborate speech addressed to the financial points of the question. The Earl of Lichfield defended himself from being thought hostile to the plan. On the contrary, he should give his best services towards perfecting the details of the bill (hear, hear!), and no one would be more delighted than he should be to find that this great advantage might at length become available to the people without their being called upon to pay tax to make good deficiencies arising out of it (hear, hear!).

Viscount Duncannon said that as government wished to give effect as far as possible to Mr. Rowland Hill's views—that as, at the same time, it was felt that some inconvenience would be experienced in making prepayment in the first instance general and compulsory, it was contemplated to give the public an option in this respect at first.

Bill read a second time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

August 5th. The New South Wales Bill was read a third time.

Hill Coolies.—Sir J. Graham inquired of the under Secretary for the Colonies when it was likely the papers in reference to the treatment of the hill coolies in Demerara and Berbice, already laid before the house, would be printed, and also whether certain communications which he understood had been sent to the Colonial office by certain parties interested in the treatment of those individuals, would also be laid before the house?

Mr. Labouchere said that communications had been received at the Colonial office from two parties, proprietors of estates in Demarara, who were principally implicated in the treatment of the hill coolies, which would be laid before the house. All the papers inquired after would he hoped, be printed in the course of a few days.

A vast quantity of unimportant matter was got through, though in a very thin house.

In the course of a discussion, respecting a grant for Ireland, Colonel Percival said that having had to present a petition to the house, which was most numerously and respectably signed, against the appointment of Lord Ebrington, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he could not help taking this, the first opportunity which had been afforded him, of stating that the conduct of that noble lord since he had assumed the government of Ireland was of a nature to afford complete satisfaction to him, as well as to those who have petitioned the house (hear).

Viscount Cole said that he entirely coincided in the observation of the honourable and gallant member.

August 6th. The Commons had a double sitting this day, in which a vast deal of business was overtaken.

Mr. J. A. smith begged to inquire of the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any correct intelligence had been received relative to the events reported to have taken place in China.

Lord Palmerston said, that the latest dispatch which had been received was dated from Macao, the 23rd of March, and contained a copy of the edict published by the authorities in Canton, for the suppression of the opium trade. The superintendant, from whom the dispatch came, was about to proceed to Canton, for the purpose of communicating with the Chinese government. A Singapore paper, containing intelligence up to the 6th of April, had this morning been put into his (Lord Palmerston's) hand, but no official intelligence of a later date than the 23rd of March had yet arrived.

On the motion of Mr. F. Maule, a new writ was ordered for the borough of Perth, in the room of the Hon. A. Kinnaird, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Lord John Russell moved the committal of the Rural Police Bill, and Mr. Hume moved that it be committed "that day three months." The amendment was negatived by 85 to 14; the bill went through committee, and was reported with amendments.

In reply to a question from Mr. Ewart.

Sir J. C. Hobhouse said, that there was a commission sitting in India upon the subject of slavery, and that as soon as its labours should be concluded, a report would be forwarded to this country. With respect to the Portuguese slave-trade, he could state that the Government of India were doing all they could to prevent it; but the difficulty of doing so was, as the house was aware, in many respects very great.

August 8th. The House of Commons met at 3 o'clock. The sheriffs of London presented a petition from the Common Council against the Birmingham Police Bill.

Much local business was got through.

After this, at a very late hour, Lord Palmerston moved for leave to bring in a bill for the more effectual suppression of the traffic in slaves. We mention the late hour principally because it has precluded the possibility of a full report of what we understand was a very able and eloquent speech. The speech and the debate which following occupied a considerable time; and the audience was if "fit but few," hardly at any minute exceeding sixteen persons.

9. On the Order of the Day for the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. T. Duncombe moved a resolution, consisting of twelve separate propositions, whereby he ascribed the troubled state of the country to the misconduct of the Ministry and of the Parliament, in taking no measures to improve the people's political and social condition, to reduce the price of corn, to render justice cheap, to extend the elective franchise, to protect it by ballot, to give relief from church-rates, to provide for national education, to arrange the affairs of Canada, or to hold out the hope of any redress for these manifold grievances at any future time. The time, he said, was coming when gentlemen would be meeting their constituents at country dinners: let them take this bill of fare to those assemblies. It would not do to put one of their cold contemptuous negatives on this motion. If it were adopted, even now, some satisfaction would be given; many a bayonet might be spared and many a life preserved.

This led to a fierce debate, but the resolutions were negatived by a large majority.

### INCREASE OF THE ARMY: STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

[Want of time and room prevented us from giving in our last Saturday's Postscript any account of the speeches which followed Mr. Hume's amendment to Lord John Russell's motion on the previous evening, for going into a Committee of Supply with a view to vote 75,000l. to increase the Army. We shall now in part supply the deficiency; and especially Mr. Charles Buller's striking remarks on Chartism, to which no justice has been done in any report Yet published.]

Mr Hume's resolution set forth, that removal of the just causes of dissatisfaction among the people, would be a better mode of dealing with the existing discontents, than an augmentation of military force. In support of his motion, Mr. Hume argued, that the misery and discontent of the people were owing chiefly to the neglect of their rulers, and to bad laws. He denied that discontent would be removed by main force. He could not refuse Lord John Russell the additional strength he required, but he called upon the House to pledge itself to take the grievances of the people into serious consideration.

Mr. Thomas Attwood seconded the amendment. He said the people well knew that both parties in the House were mutually contaminated. Both Whigs and Tories were damned to equal infamy in the public eye. The consequences of their present proceedings would be visible at the next election; when, instead of being in a majority of five, the Whigs would be in a minority of fifty.

Mr. Ward could not entirely concur in Mr. Hume's motion. He could not help expressing admiration of the good temper, forbearance, and firmness manifested in Lord John Russell's treatment of the Chartists. He hoped Mr. Hume would not press his motion; though, if he did, Mr. Ward, who could not gainsay the sentiments the resolution contained, would reluctantly give him his vote.

Captain Boldero hoped that Lord John Russell had exaggerated the existing discontent and disaffection. There was no evidence of general combination and organization among the Chartists; and he gave his vote in favour of increasing the Army, because the present military force was insufficient for the performance of duties other than that of keeping down Chartists.

Mr. Charles Buller thought it unadvisable to divide the House on Mr. Hume's amendment; though if it were pressed to a division, he, like Mr. Ward, must support the amendment. It was desirable that the country should see, that whatever difference in political opinions existed among Members, all were equally determined to suppress disorder. In his opinion, the friends of popular rights and opponents of coercion were called upon to acknowledge with the warmest approbation the course pursued by Government in the present state of affairs. It had always hitherto been the practice of the Government of this country, to avail itself of emergencies like the present to call for powers encroaching on the liberties of the people---to take advantage of the alarm and irritation of the middle classes to enable it to enforce the severest penalties of our most arbitrary statutes---to invent constructive treasons, and to stretch to the utmost the vague provisions of our law of libel. From such a course the present Government had entirely abstained; and their wise policy had been attended with the best success. But he agreed with Mr. Hume, that Parliament would have done but a small part of its duty when it had provided the means of putting down the present disturbances—

He saw the follies of the Chartists, and he apprehended no lasting mischief from a movement so ill-conducted as the present. But the danger, which he did not apprehend from Chartism, he did apprehend from the causes of Chartism, which seemed to him to be permanent, and to be inherent in the altered state of society, and character of the English people. They must not shut their eyes to the fact, that they had now to deal with a people far otherwise discontented, and far otherwise capable of manifesting that discontent, than previous Governments have ever had to cope with. They were now face to face with the first generation of working men in England on whom education had begun to tell pretty generally: the men now in the prime of manhood are the first working men whom Lancaster, and Bell, and the Dissenters, and the Church, have taught to read and write. It was indeed a miserable modicum of education: it was just enough to leave the people open to bad doctrine; but still it gave power and permanence to the doctrines that circulate among them. The first effects of this change might be observed in the rise of a press addressed to and supported by the working classes. This has taken place during the last eight or nine years. Formerly Cobbett wrote weekly essays, and other damagogues wrote occasional pamphlets, which had a large but temporary circulation and effect. But now, there is established an immense weekly press, containing the same attractions of general news as other newspapers, which diffuses its view of passing occurrences from one end of the island to the other. This is a press, not occasional, but permanent—not dependent on the popularity of a particular writer, or the expenditure by which the enthusiasm of a particular individual or body of men gives its product gratuitous circulation, but on the superior lucrativeness of that particular kind of press, and on the general appetite for news. This is the largest, and it is, with two or three exceptions, the most lucrative press in England. The conductors cater for the appetite of its readers; and it finds the food most agreeable to their palate in dwelling on the suffering which is unhappily the lot of the masses, and offering visionary prospects of relief from the application of those doctrines of social and political equality, which are consonant to men's first rude notions of equity. In this press, thus advocating these doctrines, in the consonance of these doctrines to the spirit of an age, and in the suffering of the masses, is the perennial source of Chartism. You cannot, by the rough means which were in use in old times, put down these doctrines or this press. Formerly, when an outbreak took place, and a few people had been cut down, and one or two leaders clapped in gaol for two or three years, and a violent newspaper ruined by prosecutions, the passing ferment vanished at the first improvement of trade, and the people ceased to think of Parliamentary iteform, or the other topics of the day. But now, after such an occurrence, that press would still exist: as long as the working clases present the most profitable market for the news paper, so long will newspapers be addressed to them; and so long will it be the interest of those newspapers to address to them the doctrines most palatable to them. They might impose on that press a momentary silence or hypocrisy: they might awe it into either suppressing or modifying those doctrines; but in that press will the spirit of Chartism live. Like other party doctrines, it will bide its time amid the vicissitude of political events; and as our Whig and Tory parties have each repeatedly survived defeats which seemed to have almost annihilated them, and bowing their heads to the storm for a while, have on the first favourable chance again emerged into action, and retrieved their fortunes, so they might depend upon it that these doctrines, which are but the expression of that alienation from the present political institutions which exist among the working classes, not only here but throughout civilized Europe, will survive any momentary discouragement, will again find partisans and their organs, and, biding their time, will sooner or later find the moment of success in some of those conflicts of classes or of nations, which the chapter of accidents is pretty sure to furnish. Dreading as much as any man the triumph of such doctrines, he wished that he could trust in some panacea for allaying discontent and averting danger. He wished he could think that they could avert it by some simple and safe change in the representative system, or by some possible economy, or by the circulation of one-pound notes.* But his only hope was in working gradually and effectually on the minds of the masses, and reconciling their affections to the institutions of the country by the whole course of legislation through a long period of years. He would attempt to conciliate the people by a gradual but constant extension of political privileges; by a general system of education, that should teach them what Government can, and what it cannot do for the people; by every device for extending their amusements and humanizing their feelings; by removing every unwise restriction that our laws impose on employment, and by opening new fields of enterprise to the people; and by such changes in the tone of legislation as should convince the people of the entire sympathy of their rulers. He could not see his way to safety in any specific: but he thought it might be secured by the combination of many remedial measures. At any rate, the attempt must be made. All other questions sink into insigficance by the side of the great problem of the means of reconciling the affections of the masses to the social institutions of the country, and the interests of civilization and order.

Sir Robert Peel enforced the necessity of increasing the Army, in the present state affairs abroad and at home. He relied much on the natural good sense of the working classes, which would enable them to see the wickedness of violent counsels.

Mr. Warburton attributed to the state of parties in Parliament the inability to carry any measure beneficial to the people.

Mr. O'Connell earnestly advised the House to bestow some consideration on the necessities and wishes of the people.

Mr. Villiers reminded those who complained of the threatening attitude of the working classes, that Parliament had uniformly refused to concede reforms to judgement and argument, which they yielded to tumult and terror.

Mr. Scholefield argued that remedial measures should precede those of severity and repression.

Lord John Russell replied; and Mr. Hume withdrew his motion.---*Spectator Aug.* 10.

* An ironical allusion to Mr. Thomas Attwood's panacea.

## ATTACK ON LORD NORMANBY'S ADMINISTRATION.

Gulliver tells us that, whenever the King of Lilliput expatiated on his clemency, his subjects prepared themselves for some deeds of enormous cruelty. When Lord Brougham in the verbose exordium of his speech on Lord Mulgrave administration, protested that he was not going to make himself "an engine of party or of personal attack," we felt quite certain that he was charged to the lips with personal virulence; and when he extolled the consistency of his political course "as without deviation, change, or shadow of turning," we thence foreknew that he was about to make an Orange speech, and to flatter Toryism.

The protestations of men of this sort are always to be understood by contraries. One of the great romancers invariably prefaced his tales with the words, "I am a liar if it be not true;" and Lord Brougham's prototype, Proteus himself, must, we are certain, have been in the habit of making some remarks on the singleness and uniformity of his ways before his transformations.

Hear Lord Brougham---

"It may, my lords, standing in these circumstances, be supposed to lend myself to personal views, or to party views, and not merely to stand here in the discharge of an imperative public duty; but from the experience which your lordships have had of me, whether as practising before you as a minister of justice at your bar, or whether as presiding, as far as any peer can preside, over your judicial deliberations as a court of justice, if the whole tenour of my not short public life of thirty years and upwards, in which constantly, and it is *perhaps rather to be reckoned my good fortune than any merit* I have held---*perhaps by accident*---I will only say *without deviation, or change, or shadow of turning---in the same course, and been guided by the same political principles*---if this gives no pledge that I am here only to discharge a public and indispensable duty, then what pledge can I give you---what further pledge ---what more sacred pledge can I give? Only this, that your lordships shall see how I perform the duty which I have undertaken; and, then, whosoever of the accusers may be disappointed, or whosoever of those who are put upon their defence may be disappointed, or whatever party feeling may be thwarted, or party objects frustrated, by the mode in which I shall discharge my duty, I shall at least be able to appeal to your lordships for aquitance of making myself on this occasion what I never have made myself before---*an engine of party or of personal attack.*"

After this, the indecent attack on Sir M. O'Loghlen, and all that followed, seemed to us quite in the natural order of the contrariety of the practice to the professions. Lord Melbourne happily observed—

"My noble and learned friend began his speach by a solemn assurance of how deeply he felt the magnitude of the subject, and how intimately it was connected with party and personal feelings, and political and personal interests; and my noble and learned friend then said, that if his own personal character, and the consideration of his past political life, and the part he had borne in public affairs, was not a sufficient guarantee that no party motives actuated him on the present occasion, he did not know where to appear to for such a guarantee, except the manner in which he should this evening treat his subject. Now, what considerations my noble and learned friend's past political life and conduct may excite in your lordships' minds, I do not pretend to say---(a laugh)---but with repect to the other guarantee which my noble and learned friend offered, namely, the manner in which he should discharge his duty this evening, I think he will most certainly fail of its effect. (A laugh and hear, hear.) I do think that upon the whole *a more violent, a more bitter, a more inveterate, a more intemperate, and a more criminating speech was never heard in this house*; a speech criminatory, not only of my noble friend lately at the head of the government of Ireland, but of many persons who are not here present, and who are accused of conduct in every respect and in the highest degree criminal, and upon which unquestionably, if true, a charge would rest of the greatest possible delinquency"

Just as this reproof is, Lord Brougham probably felt less uneasy under it than under Lord Melbourne's ready detection of a plagiarism.

"My noble and learned friend concluded his speech with a splendid eulogium upon the virtue of justice; certainly a most splendid panygeric, though *I think I have heard some of it before*; at least, he certainly put me in mind, when speaking of a corrupt House of Commons and a corrupt ministry, and with the aid of justice overcoming them all; he certainly put me in mind of Sheridan's remarks on the importance and efficiency of the liberty of the press. (Hear, hear.) But it was none the worse for that. (A laugh.) And certainly this passage was a very splendid one, and I am willing to do it all justice; but at the same time I must say that *people when they talk most in praise of justice some times exercise the least*, and this, I think is remarkably apparent in this very instance, when in the mere breath with which my noble and learned friend pronounces this eulogium on justice, he proposes a motion which violates every substantial element of it. (*Cheers*)"

*In point of Lord Brougham's boast that he was always the same, the unchanged and unchangeable.* Lord Melbourne quoted the ex-Chancellor's opinion of Lord Normanby's government from the collection of Lord Brougham's speeches published in '38

"The passage to which I would call your lordships' attention is as follows:—"Lord Wellesley, who nobly signalised his entry into public life as a disciple of Grattan, before the passing of the Catholic emancipation by his brother, rendered himself the more dear to his countrymen during his first Lord-Lieutenancy by holding the balance even between conflicting sects, and in his second Lord-Lieutenancy, by seeing that the fact and that they were made to correspond, and by giving to the Roman Catholics the full share of those advantages to which they had by law become eligible. Lord Anglesey had promised the same liberal and enlightened policy, and now Lord Normanby, who was equally distinguished for his conduct in public life, and his talents as a private gentlemen and a literary man (how kind a laugh), was *pursuing the same manly and honest policy by which he had most justly endeared himself to the Irish people. (Hear, hear). The noble viscount continued: I wish to quote this for no more than it is worth. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) But I think it affords a pretty strong meed* of approbation to the general government of my noble friend, fully as strong as the letter of Lord John Russell, going to the same points, written within a year of it [which expression of approbation Lord Brougham had violently censured in his speech]---that of my noble and learned friend being propounded in 1839, and the letter of my noble friend, the home secretary in 1838. And when my noble and learned friend then spoke of the great balance which was held by my noble friend between the Catholic and Protestant population of Ireland, he said this of a government of which he now says that the attorney-general had struck juries in order to favour Roman Catholics, and of a government which had pardoned, of which he says that they had pardoned one man because he was the brother of a priest, and put another on his trial because is brother was a Pro estant. Now, what right had my noble and learned friend to paint this eulogium of this government at a time when he was fully aware of the very facts which he had now brought against them. (Hear, hear, and no.")

It is, indeed, the very success of Lord Normanby's administration which has provoked the attack of Lord Brougham. If Lord Normanby's government had had many more faults and fewer features of merit, ---if it had been no better than preceding administrations, we are convinced that Lord Brougham would have been its defender. He has, indeed, lavished praise on the see-saw administration of Lord Wellesley; and had Lord Normanby done no more for the pacification of Ireland than Lord Wellesley, Lord Brougham's jealousies would never have been stirred. Lord Brougham is an envious man---through life envy has been one of his ruling passions. One who knew him well and judged him indulgently, used to admit that his envy was diabolical, and that as his associates rose in reputation, his jealous self-love revolted against them, and his detraction fastened its fangs on them to pull them down. Hence it was that, when he had the power, he never brought forward any man, never lent a helping hand to merit of any kind; he seemed, indeed, systematically to avoid any recognition of rising talent or genius. Of praise no man has been more lavish, even to fulsomeness, but it has always been given to mediocrity, for the exaggerated praise of mediocrity is the most convenient mode of wronging the higher orders of merit.

Lord Brougham's vice of envy is of course greatly exasperated by his present position. A complete political wreck himself, cast away and stranded for ever, he looks with double envy at the fortunate ventures of other men; and all that that we have lately seen reflecting honour on Lord Normanby's administration of Ireland must have been, in Lord Brougham's jaundiced view, incentives to attack and impugnment. When Ireland was found to be in so improved a state as to spare troops for the preservation of the peace in England, and when the reflection in just minds was, "Here is the best and the most honourable evidence of the healing policy of Lord Normanby," the train of thought that we can suppose to have occurred to Lord Brougham was—"This man's "fame offends me, his success provokes me, the ac- "knowledgment of it angers me—let me endeavour to "turn attention from the great results to the errors "which may have entered into the working of it. "They boast of his Hibernia Pacata, but instead of "the work let us read the errata, and found upon "them judgment against the text."

Amongst the cases for crimination picked out by Lord Brougham, there are some three or four which appear to us faulty in principle; there are others which are more formally than substantially questionable. But if the whole bath of gleanings of error in so wide a field, and in such a space of time, were all that Lord Brougham represents them just public would not waste a glance at them when the broad baneficial results of the administration challenge contemplation. We look at the diminuation of crime, we see troops sent from Ireland to England, and these large and significant appearances blot out of view a questionable act of grace, or the too indiscriminate liberation of some squalid culprits from a gaol. And upon the charges of the abuse of mercy it is to be remembered that the judgment applicable to the state of things in England would be utterly misapplied to Ireland. Where misery and oppression have made men reckless of punishments, it would be a pedantry to insist inflexibly on the certainty of punishments. A warp in one direction may be corrected, and the straight line restored, by a bend the opposite way.

Lord Normanby candidly states:—

"He felt that the principle which he had applied in Ireland was not applicable in England, were it would be at variance with the customs and habits of the people; but in Ireland the nature of certain offences was such, that clemency was found with regard to them to operate most beneficially. The great majority of the offences committed in Ireland arose out of personal conflicts, chance medley and faction fights, waylaying, and assults not of an aggravated description; the punishment for all which was much more severe in Ireland than in this country. When he saw a discription on the part of the people who were pardoned to attend to the admonitions of government, and when he saw a diminution of offences produced, and of offences of this sort, he thought it judicious to apply a more general system of clemency than could be applied in England. If he saw a thief in gaol and knew him to be well-conducted while there, he would not, therefore, say that he would not return to his evil habits when he was let loose; but it was, he thought, very different with persons who were imprisoned for being engaged chance medley or faction fights and if the disposition of such a man were good in gaol, he thought he might be fairly trusted with liberty. He did think that this was a very fair experiment to try how far, by such means, he could promote the tranquility of the country, and encourage kindly feelings amongst different persons in that rank of life. He thought it a most desirable mode of making a strong impression upon the people, and it was with that view, and not formerly love of idle pageantry which any person holding the office of Lord Lieutenant whatever opinions he possessed, might gratify to the full extent of his wishes; it was not from any such mean, contemptible motive, that he had acted in exercising the prerogative of mercy in the course of his progress in Ireland. His motive was, that he thought it would make a more durable impression on the minds of the persons towards whom that mercy was extended if he were himself present on the occasion; and he thought also that the admonitions thus conveyed to them would have a stronger effect. What was the result? (Hear, hear, from the opposition side of the house.) He contended that the two years that had elapsed proved the success of the experiment. (Ironical cries of 'hear, hear,' from the opposition.) The diminution of offences, and those in particular in which he had exercised the prerogative of mercy, was a proof of the result of what he never professed to be anything but an experiment."

Clemency was not, however, the only novelty of Lord Normanby's administration—another novelty of it was the assertion and enforcement of the law where before it had been most mischievously and shamefully in abeyance. It appears, in Mr. Drummond's excellent evidence, that it had been the custom to withdraw the police upon the occasion of those faction fights which so brutalised the people, and to leave them to fight it out among themselves, without hindrance, rather than risk a collision between them and the constabulary force. A temporary anarchy was thus permitted, and can we wonder at the propensities to violence of a people to whom such a licence of barbarism was conceded. Lord Normanby broke this infamous truce of law with the worst sort of outrage, He put down this barbarous mimicry of civil war, too apt a preparation for its crimes on a greater scale. The police were no longer withdrawn that the people might riot in outrages against each other, and keep up the habit of making sport of bloodshed; and energetic measures were taken for preserving the peace.

It is highly probable that this new interference of the law with riots licensed by custom would not have been so quietly before as it seems to have been, if it had not been also for the new clemency with which the Lord-Lieutenant had touched the affections of the people. If then he be blamed for having carried mercy beyond the bounds of custom, let it be observed that he has given law also an extension which his predecessors did not dare to attempt; and against the mercy instead of the rigour of justice, for which he is censured, let there be weighed the law instead of riot. It is the peculiar happiness of Lord Normanby that, if he has committed error in his acts of grace, his errors have been barren---have had none of the evil consequences commonly to be apprehended from them—while the merits of his government have borne good fruit. If he has been to prodigal of mercy, crime has not increased upon it, while he has put down some of the most barbarous habits of the people by exercising powers of the law which he had found dormant.

One of Lord Brougham's resolutions carried by the Lords is intended to overrule a system adopted by Lord Normanby's government, and would have the *effect of reviving the old practice of packing juries. The rule laid down by Sir M. O'Loghlen (for which he is vilified in the coarsest way by Lord Brougham)* is as follows:—

"21th Feb., 1836.—I wish that the right exercised by the Crown, of setting aside a juror, should in no cases be exercised on account of the religious or political opinions of the juror, and that you should not in any case object to a juror unless he is in some way connected with the case on which he is called to serve or is from some ascertained cause unfit to serve. You will be pleased to make a note in each case of the name of the person set aside, and of the cause."

The value of this rule is thus exemplified by Lord Plunket—

"A person had behaved most unworthily in conspiring to convict another of murder. It was suggested to the person conducting the Crown prosecution on that circuit (that person being himself a Roman Catholic), that it would be better on this particular trial not to allow any Roman Catholic to sit on the jury. His learned friend the Crown prosecutor said, 'I won't do anything of the kind. This certainly is an odious case, and if anything could justify the exclusion of Roman Catholics, this would; but I will neither do them the injustice of supposing that they would not do their duty, nor myself the injustice of the supposition that I could be made to yield to such a recommendation.' The consequence was that the jury being sworn, consisting of six Protestants and six Catholics, convicted the priest. (Hear, hear.) Now, if that virdict had been obtained when the power of setting aside jurors was exercised, and if by any chance an individual Roman Catholic had remained on the jury, would he not have a strong temptation to resist the verdict of his fellow jurors? And would the public be satisfied with the verdict, if it happened that the whole jury consisted of Protestants? (Hear, hear, hear.) He had mentioned a single case. Many others could be brought forward to prove the same position. He believed that nothing had given greater satisfaction, or tended more to promote the tranquillity of Ireland, than the abstinence which had been observed of setting aside jurors."

In a country in which religious and political differences run so high as in Ireland, what is the effect of setting aside a partisan of one colour but that of letting in a partisan of the other colour. Set aside the Catholics, and you pack the jury box with Protestants; set aside the Protestants, and you pack the jury box with Catholics: and the same with Liberals and Tories.

Lord Brougham's resolutions, passed by the Lords, will be treated as waste paper. What is right in them is superfluous truism, and what is wrong will not be heeded. It is *brutum fulmen* which has no other effect than that of impairing the authority whence it emanates. Lord Normanby's character is as much untouched by the attack as the services on which his reputation rests. No foolish words of the Lords can undo what he has done for Ireland, and the just and grateful appreciation of the benefits.—*Examiner, August*, 11.

In Lord Brougham's Tory speech in support of his attack on Lord Normanby, he said—

"He would not enter into an inquiry as to which was preferable as a party---Whig or Tory; but this he would say, that the latter never attempted, by any undue means, to conceal their real objects and principles, and had never endeavoured by a bed-chamber intrigue to support their own position (a laugh); but *had always stripped off every rag of the clothing of duplicity, and had stood in their naked simplicity and character.*"

Now, though every other part of Lord Brougham's speech and conduct would tend to prove him a renegade and a Tory, this eulogy of a Tory would, if admitted, exclude him from the class; for if the clothing of duplicity does not belong to Tories, and naked simplicity be their characteristic, Lord Brougham is certainly not one of them either in respect of the absence of the one quality or the presence of the other. No man is more clear of the virtues which he ascribes to Toryism.

## THE PENNY POSTAGE.

The Penny Postage Bill is passing through the House of Lords, not without disapprobation, but without opposition, its popularity carrying it through in despite of all repugnance. Lord Lichfield has frankly explained and reconciled the reason of his dissent from Mr. Hills's project on one score, and the reason of his voting for the plan on another ground of far greater importance.

"Mr. Hill, in his pamphlet, stated that the Post-office revenue was less by two millions a-year than it ought to be, and it was quite clear that Mr Hill fancied he had hit upon a scheme for recovering these two millions by a reduction of the postage to the uniform rate of one penny. Throughout the whole of his pamphlet this one principle prevailed, that the rates of postage had been highly injurious to the revenue, and that by a reduction of the postage as he proposed the loss and injury to the revenue would be remedied. In the first instance, he had turned his attention to all Mr. Hill's calculations, and the opinion he had come to, and expressed then, he still adhered to, namely, that it was utterly impossible but that a considerable loss would be sustained by the revenue from the change. Had he given a silent vote for this bill, he might naturally have been asked how he could vote for a measure he was stated to have opposed; but his ready and simple answer was, that it was brought forward on grounds quite different from those on which Mr. Hill passed his original measure. He assented to it on the grounds proposed by the noble viscount; he assented to it on the ground that the demand for the measure throughout the country was universal; that after it had been three years before the public---after it had been fully discussed in numerous public meetings---after the public had had ample opportunities of examining the voluminous evidence on the subject, which evidence proved that the revenue would suffer materially from the measure, he found the tables of both Houses of Parliament laden with petitions from all parts of the country in favour of the measure, and the representatives of the people in the other house strongly supporting it, and pledging themselves to make good any deficiency which might arise. He should give his best services towards perfecting the details of the bill (hear, hear), and no one would be more delighted than he should be to find that this great advantage might at length become available to the people without their being called upon to pay any tax to make good deficiencies arising out of it. (Hear, hear.)"—*Exam. Aug.* 11.

## THE MINISTRY.

The country is to be insulted by a shuffling mercenary change of places among a despised, incompetent, and universally denounced administration. First: The blundering superficial Spring Rice is to be called to the Upper House, by the style and title of Baron Trenchard, to resign the mis-management of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer, and obtain the post of Comptroller, vice Sir J. Newport.—Secondly: Francis Thomas Baring, now one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, is to be the new Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Thirdly: Lord Normanby is to quit the Colonial Office, for which he is found to be wholly unfit, and proceed to the Admiralty, where he is to be first Lord of the land-lubbers; who, to the disgrace of a maritime nation, are permitted to degrade the character of the British navy.—Fourthly: Poulett Thomson is to be transported to Canada as High Commissioner, with full powers to spend as much money, and effect as much or more mischief, as his predecessor, Lord Durham, has done.—Fifthly: Lord Clarendon having made one decent speech on Spanish affairs, for which he had three months' preparation, and three years of practical knowledge, is to be considered a fit and proper person to undertake the administration of the Colonial Department, without the aid of much geographical knowledge, and in total ignorance of all commercial affairs.—Sixthly: Lord Minto, having still left unprovided for a numerous flock of Scotch relatives, is to be sent to India, to swarm the government of that country with Elliots, as he has done here, and for no other purpose that we can conjecture or imagine.—"An' this be not playing at nine pins with the destinies of a great nation, then are we soused gurnets."—(Argus.)

## THE DUKE OF NEWCASTLE AND THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

The Duke of Newcastle has executed justice upon himself by publishing the correspondence connected with his dismissal from the Lord Lieutenancy:—

"Bruton street, 18th April, 1839.

"My Lord Duke---I have the honour to inform your Grace that I have given the necessary directions for the insertions of the names of the gentlemen residing in Derbyshire, on the borders of Nottinghamshire, recommended to me for the commission of the peace, in your Grace's letter of the 14th instant.

"I wish to take this opportuuity of again mentioning the subject of two names upon which, upon a former occasion, I had the honour of communicating with your Grace. They are the names of Major Warrand and Mr. Paget.

"I have received since my former communication with your Grace, in addition to other testimoney as to Major Warrand's eligibility, a strong recommendation of him, signed by five *acting magistrates of the county of Nottingham (two of whom are for the district of Southwell); I have, therefore, thought it right to add Major Warrand to the commission*; and I write to observe to your Grace, that his appointment will have the very desirable effect of relieving from the cares and duties of the magistracy those reverend gentlemen connected with Southwell, whose names I introduced into the commission upon your Grace's representation of the peculiar necessity then existing of calling for their services, contrary to the rule which your Grace, in concurrence with the opinion which I also entertain, is desirous of observing respecting clerical magistrates.

"With respect to Mr. Paget, whom your Grace had understood to be a gentleman of violent politics, as well as a Dissenter, I have since received information, founded upon inquiry, satisfying me that he is a gentleman who has never distinguished himself by any display of violence of party feeling either in the county of Nottingham, where he has resided for several years, or elsewhere. I cannot admit the force of the other objection mentioned by your Grace, that of his being a dissenter; and the character which I have received of Mr. Paget is such, that if your Grace, has no other objection to make to his appointment, I shall think it right to include him in the commission.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord Duke,

"Your Grace's most obedient, humble servant,

"Cottenham.

"To his Grace the Duke of Newcastle."

"Clumber, April 20, 1839.

"My Lord,---I have received your Lordship's letter, informing me that you have given directions for the insertion of the names of the gentlemen recommended by me in the commission of the peace.

"You also inform me that you intend to insert the names of other gentlemen, not recommended by me, in the commission; as you have the power to do so, if you think fit, I cannot prevent you. The responsibility rests with your Lordship; I have done my duty, *you may enjoy the unenviable satisfaction of doing what you ought not to do.* Most certainly I will not *condescend* to renew my objections to the appointment in question, or to have any confidential communication whatever with *an official who has proved his unfitness for the high dignity which has been imposed upon him.*

"*With the very sincere hope that for the good of the country your Lordship and colleagues may be speedily eased of the burden of office*, I have the honour to remain, my Lord, your Lordship's very obedient servant. "Newcastle.

"The Lord Chancellor."

"The Lord Chancellor thinking it probable that the Duke of Newcastle's letters of the 20th instant, of which a copy is inclosed, may have been written in haste, and his Grace may, upon consideration, be desirous of withdrawing it, begs to be informed what are now his Grace's intentions in that respect,

"Bruten street, 27th April, 1839.

"In reply to the Lord Chancellor's note, received last night, the Duke of Newcastle begs to assure his Lordship that *he will readily withdraw his letter when his Lordship withdraws his appointments.*

"Portman square, April 28, 1839.

"Whitehall, April 30, 1839.

"My Lord,---Having laid before the Queen your Grace's recent correspondence with the Lord Chancellor, I have received her Majesty's command to acquaint your Grace that her Majesty has no further occasion for your Grace's services as Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Grace's most obedient, humble servant,

"J. Russell."

"His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, K.G."

"Portman square, May 2d, 1839.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter, of the 30th of April, communicating to me that you had received the Queen's commands to acquaint me that her Majesty has no further occasion for my services as Lord-Lieutenant and Customs Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham. My successor, I am informed, is already appointed, and I may now admit what unprecedently I was not disposed to acknowledge.

"Distrustful of my own judgment, I have thought it to be incumbent upon me to lay the correspondence and the whole case before my friends, previously to replying to your Lordship's letter. Their calmer judgment and regulated opinion have convinced me that my zeal may have outstepped my discretion, and that it would have been much better if I had abstained from the use of some expressions contained in my letter of the 25th To their opinion I yield my assent, and I now express to your Lordship my regret that, the feelings of irritating expressions should have escaped from me, which I will not attempt to vindicate.

"Having thus admitted the error, I must, at the same time be permitted to guard myself against, being supposed to acquiesce in the justice of your Lordship's recommendation to the Queen to dismiss from her service, on the mere ground of his having indulged in intemperate expressions, one who, for somewhere about thirty years, has loyally, faithfully, and, I hope I may add, beneficially discharged his duty to her Majesty and her Royal predecessors, with a zeal which might command consideration, and a devotion which friends and enemies will equally attest.

"During the period that held the appointment, I have scrupulously endeavoured to fulfil my duty to my Sovereigns, to their ministers, and to my country. I have lived under many changes; with some administration I have agreed, with others I have differed—but under all alike I have been uninfluenced by party considerations—I have had but one line of action—the single determination to execute my duty honestly, and without favour or affection.

"On receiving from your Lordship the intimation of my having incurred this mark of her Majesty's displeasure, accompanied by my dismissal from the honourable office which I have occupied for so many years, I could not refrain from thus briefly calling your Lordship's attention to the past.

"I have the honour to remain, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's very obedient servant,

"NEWCASTLE."

"The Lord John Russell," &c.

It would be easy to run a parallel between the conduct of the Duke of Newcastle and that of a ruffianly costermonger blessed with an opportunity of impertinence. First we see the avidity with which an occasion for insolence is seized. Insult after insult is blurted out, and every word comes charged with the offensiveness of a coarse, virulent mind. The *locus penitentiæ* is offered, and spurned with fresh insult, the man mistaking forbearance for timidity. Then comes punishment, upon which the heart of the Duke, like that of the costermonger in the parallel case, instantly softens. He then admits his error, which, as he naively confesses, before punishment he was not disposed to acknowledge. He never distrusted his own judgment while he possessed his place of authority; but, deprived of it, his insolent confidence deserts him, and he consults friends, who help him to a view of his error, the nature of which he, however, still so much mistakes, that he calls it an excess of zeal.

The next passage in the parallel of a costermonger would be a blubbering reference to his previous good conduct, and his laudable efforts to maintain a wife and seventeen small children (the fellow being notorious for his habits of brutality, and a nuisance to his neighbourhood as a bully and brawler.) With the Duke the parallel passage takes the turn of a tender eulogium of his merits, and an extravagant appreciation of his own services. He surveys himself as Lord-Lieutenant, and he finds himself of such transcendent worth, that "he ne'er can look upon his like again" in that office. He ascribes to himself all excellent qualities, he makes the Crown and the country largely indebted to himself for his rare services, and he impartially and conscientiously comes to the conclusion that he cannot acquiesce in the justice of his dismissal---as he terms it, "the dismissal of one who," &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c. We have used these et cætera because everybody knows what follows the mention of a man's self "as one who"---the "one" is such cases always ushering in a most affecting and bountiful enumeration of the merits of the afflicted.

When a man in grief speaks of himself as "one" he feels released from all the modesties imposed on the first person, and free to act as his own chief mourner; and he praises and sobs, and praises and sobs aloud---he fondly caresses himself---he unhesitatingly assigns to himself every perfection---his sentence lengthens out with the virtues which he seizes to plump up and round the worth of his character. Readers of a *larmoyant* mood are so well prepared for what follows the turn of expression under observation in cases of complaint that the mere sight of the "one who" acts on their eyes like a peeled onion, and they weep without further provocation.

We do not quarrel with the Duke of Newcastle for fondling himself, or for melting at the contemplation of his own excellencies, or for finding himself the best of Lords-Lieutenant. What we have remarked on is the meanness common to vulgar natures, from the Duke to ruffianism in rags, which only drops the blustering language of the most wanton insolence upon the instant that punishment falls on it, and then exchanges it for an abject whine of complaint and self-commiseration. The tears of the smitten Thersites are always as prompt upon his chastisement as were his insults when encouraged by impunity.---*Examiner, August* 11.

## CHINA.

On Wednesday the following notice was posted in the North and South American Coffee-house:—

The Honorable East India Company have received dispatches overland from India. The China trade was stopped---all the British subjects taken prisoners.

A City Correspondent says:—

A very strong sensation was created among the merchants and others engaged in the China and East India trade by the receipt of news of the suspension of the China trade, and the arrest and detention of Capt. Elliot, her Majesty's superintendent at Canton, as well as of several British merchants.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Canton, April 7:—

Strange events have taken place here. A commissioner has arrived from Pekin to put an end to the opium trade. He commenced by taking into custody all the resident merchants, and placing restrictions on their and other factories; also Capt. Elliot, declaring that he would detain them until all the opium was delivered up. He would not allow them food or water for some time. Things went on in this way a few days, when Capt. Elliot required all the merchants to deliver up their opium, he guaranteeing payment for the same. 20,000 chests were given up, and report states that opium, even to the extent of 2,000,000*l.* (sterling or dollars is not given in the letter) was surrendered.

Another letter states that Capt. Elliot and the merchants had been released, but all the opium was detained.

The news produced a rise in the prices of teas on 'Change in the Afternoon of Wednesday, as several of the British ships had left Canton in ballast. The news was brought express through France by a Queen's messenger to government.

Three Chinese, (says another letter) who had been discovered trafficking in or using this drug, had been publicly strangled. Business, of course, was perfectly paralysed.—*Atlas, Aug.* 3.

"We have received Bombay letters and journals to the 3d of June inclusive. They comprise the accounts we received last week of the disastrous state of our affairs in China, and convey to us the petition of the British merchants resident in Bombay (dated 3d of June) to the Lords of the Privy Council, Praying relief from the inconveniences and losses incurred by them in delivering up to the superintendent of British trade in India the opium which they possessed in China, as our readers already know. Our correspondent, deeply deploring the circumstance, expresses his fears that, when the matter shall be investigated, the British government and the East India Company will both be found deeply compromised, and the Chinese government free from all blame. It will, he expects, be proved that the trade was undertaken and encouraged with the full knowledge of the British government and of the East India Company that the article (opium) was contraband, or rather strictly prohibited by the laws of China. On this knowledge, we are told, the petitioners rest their hopes of indemnity. The political consequences of this affair were deemed in Bombay of the most momentous nature, occurring, as it did, at a moment when the Affghan war, the unsettled state of our relations with Persia, the hourly expected demise of Runjeet Singh (an event which would compel the British government to interfere in the affairs of the Punjab), and the general unsatisfactory condition of our trade with China. Our correspondent was not able to state what measures would be taken by the Governor-General in this unpleasant affair. The news from the army was in the aggregate favourable. The contingent of Runjeet Singh had taken the field, and would co-operate with our troops at Cabul in reinstating the puppet Shah Soojah in the sovereignty of the country. No alteration in the state of affairs in the Persian Gulf. The *Coutts* arrived at Bombay on the 31st of May, in 110 days from England. The *Balcarras* arrived on the 2d, and the *Triumph* on the 3d of June. Times,—*Aug.* 6.

"A few letters, through the agency of Mr. Waghorn have been this morning received in London. The dates are from Bombay to 6th of June, Calcutta to 21st of May, and Madras to 26th. The previous accounts from Canton of the 7th of April are fully confirmed. Captain Elliot, it is stated, had granted the proprietors of the said opium an indemnity on behalf of her Britannic Majesty, but by what authority it is difficult to state; and it is thought the owners of the opium will find it a difficult matter to obtain a fulfilment of the indemnity proffered by Captain Elliot. The opium-trade, involving a capital of four millions sterling annually, and as much of the floating speculative capital of Bombay, Bengal, and China, was invested in its operations, and the Company drew a clear annual revenue of twenty millions of rupees, it is feared it will have the effect of embarrassing the home-trade as well as the trade of the Presidencies, for some time to come The Chinese authorities had ordered the opium to be destroyed.—Merchants in the City have manifested their disappointment at not having received their present letters a week since. It will be seen that the sole cause was the refusal of the Admiral at Malta to allow Mr. Waghorn's dispatches to come forward in the *Blazer* steamer with those of the East India Company's instead of the French steamer. The following are the copies of letters on the subject:—

"Malta, July 20.

"To Sir John Louis, Bart., Rear-Admiral, etc.

"Sir---I have the honour to inform you, that in my capacity of agent of Mr. Waghorn, I have received a small parcel containing an Indian mail, which I am extremely desirous of forwarding by her Majesty's ship *Blazer*, about to proceed to Marseilles, and for which a mail was yesterday advertised to be made up, which has been this morning countermanded. Since Mr. Waghorn's mail is addressed to the Marseilles Postmaster, I apprehend there can be no infringement of the French Post-office regulations; and under this impression I respectfully beg leave to solicit your permission to send the same by the *Blazer*.

"I have the honour, etc. "E. ZAMMIT."

Malta Yard, July 20

"Sir---In answer to your letter of this date, I have to acquaint you that I cannot grant permission for the mail therein mentioned to be forwarded by her Majesty's steamer *Blazer*.

"I have the honour, etc.,

"To E. Zammit, Esq. "JOHN LOUIS."

---(Courier *August* 6.)

A strange rumour has been in circulation to-day that further accounts from China have been received, stating that Mr. Dent, the merchant, had been imprisoned by the Chinese authorities, and kept without food or water for 24 hours, in order to compel him to give up some opium. We however, do not pretend to vouch for the accuracy of the story.---On the 20th March the Imperial Envoy issued an edict, of which we give two extracts, introduced after a long detail of the benefit derived from the trade of China, and a most positive determination to stop all further dealings in opium.

"Are you grateful for these favours? You must then fear the laws, and in seeking profit for yourselves must not do hurt to others. Why do you bring to our land the opium, which in your own land is not made use of, by it defrauding men of their property, and causing injury to their lives? I find by this drug you have seduced and deluded the people of China for tens of years past---and countless are the unjust hoards that you have thus acquired. Such conduct rouses indignation in every human heart, and it is utterly inexcusable in the eye of Celestial reason

"I, the High Commissioner, will forthwith solicit the Royal death-warrant for the execution of one or two of the most unworthy of your number, confiscating their property to the Government, thus showing to others a lucid warning."---Ledger, Aug. 5.

Another jobbing commission is announced by Lord Palmerston for the purpose of surveying the whole of the disputed territory in North America. We had fancied, we confess, that this point had been achieved long ago; and that there existed already maps in abundance which would exhibit, as clearly as any new commission can possibly do, the nature and topography of the disputed territory.---(Standard.)

Bombay letters and journals to the 3d of June have been received. They confirm the accounts of the disastrous state of our affairs in China, and convey the petition of the British merchants resident in Bombay (dated 3d of June) to the Lords of the Privy Council, praying relief from the inconveniences and losses incurred by them in delivering up to the superintendent of British trade in India the opium which they possessed in China, as our readers already know. The news from the army was in the aggregate favourable. The contingent of Runjeet Singh had taken the field, and would co-operate with our troops at Cabul in reinstating the puppet Shah Soojah in the sovereignty of the country. No alteration in the state of affairs in the Persian Gulf. —*Examiner, August* 11,

*Thursday, Augt.* 1.

FATE OF THE FACTORY AT CANTON—THE OPIUM TRADE—Lord Ellenborough, after detailing the statements (which will be found under our head of China) connected with the Opium Trade at Canton, that were creating so much sensation in the City, said it would be for the government to decide on the propriety of giving up the opium, as Capt. Elliot had been, or had fancied himself, obliged to do. He must lay it down as a general principle, that any person in a civil situation, who is called upon to perform civil duties in the public service, is under as solemn an obligation to disregard his own personal feelings as any man in the military service. By what had occurred the opium trade was practically at an end. India derived from this trade 1,200,000*l.* a-year; that was gone for ever; 900,000*l.* worth of opium went to China in exchange for so much tea. Now, if less tea were imported the revenue of England must suffer; if a higher price were paid for it both the consumer and the revenue would be injured, and that at a time when the government was about to take off a tax of nearly two millions. It was not easy to argue against the Chinese government, who, on the ground that this trade was destructive of the health and morals of its people, were determined to put it down. He should move for copies of any dispatch from the superintendent Elliot, which went to explain the late occurrences. Lord Melbourne said no dispatch had been received. The government knew no more on the subject than what the newspapers stated.

The *Chronicle* seems to take a favourable view of the conduct of the Bank of England with reference to the course adopted by the directors for arresting the drain of the precious metals. Our contemporary conceives that it would be highly advantageous to the Bank of France to surrender part of her superfluous treasure to the Bank of England, in the events of its being wanted, but without anticipating that such will turn out to be the fact, and in this we are disposed to agree with him. We do not believe, however, that there is any thing very novel in the arrangement entered into between the two establishments. The same measures have, we suppose, been before taken for restoring the equilibrium of the exchanges, and bringing back bullion. The Bank of France has again and again been ready to make approbations of gold to the Bank of England through a legitimate medium, or, in other words, through the agency of a third party; the forms of the French institution, like those of the Bank of England, requiring a distinct indorsement of the drafts upon which such transactions are founded. The matter has in the present instance, certainly acquired more publicity than has heretofore been the case, and perhaps more than was to have been desired, but we think we run no risk of being contradicted in saying that the Bank of France is at least as anxious to co-operate with the Directors of the Bank of England in their efforts to put the financial affairs of the country on a better footing as the latter have been to avail themselves of that co-operation. On former occasions these undertakings have been limited to a period of three months only, but to show the good feeling and the perfect confidence of the Bank of France at the present time, we have only to mention, and this we do on the most authentic information, that it is now proposed to extend the accommodation to twelve months or even longer should it be found desirable. The *Chronicle*, in describing the situation of the Bank of England as one of extreme difficulty and peril, indulges in expressions which the real circumstances of the corporation do not at all warrant The Bank has still plenty of specie to meet any propable demand that can be made upon it in the absence of a panic. It has, perhaps, now about three millions and half of gold and silver together, which is a large amount, but it must be obvious to every one who does not take a jaundiced view of their proceedings, that the directors could not with propriety suffer the loss of a million or a million and a half more without resorting to measures of some kind to prevent it. The Bank is blamed out of doors, and by a parties who, from their high standing in the commercial world, are well entitled to be heard, for again raising its rate of interest, such a step being calculated to excite public alarm, but, if the weather should continue propitious for the approaching harvest during the next three weeks, we doubt not that it will by that time, or very soon after, be again reduced. The directors cannot wish to press upon the trading community by their restrictive measures more than they may believe to be absolutely indispensable to the general welfare of the country. The rate of interest now paid for the discount of first-rate bills is six per cent. per annum, but the charge may be, and is in many instances, considerably increased by commissions, and it is well known that as much as eight or ten per cent. is in this way exacted and given, although nothing like a scarcity of money has been felt in the market. A good deal of vigilance will for the future have to be exercised by the Bank authorities, in order to prevent the recurrence of the same unfavourable state of things as that from which we are now emerging. The Bills of Exchange Bill which has just been passed through Parliament by Lord Lansdowne and his colleagues will operate, it is thought, most mischievously for the interests of the humbler class of traders. Shopkeepers and others of the same rank, who contribute so largely to the national resources, have not the same facilities for raising money that are possessed by commercial houses, and it is considered that they may in many instances be induced to pay so extravagantly for accommodation, that numerous bankruptcies must in the course of two or three years be the result. Our relations with the Chinese Empire too have undergone a change that causes great solicitude in the minds of some. It is impossible to say how the difficulties in which the English firms at Canton now find themselves placed may terminate. We are of opinion that the trade in opium has been effectually stopped; nor are the Chinese Government to be condemned for the stand they have at last made against it, so injuriously as it was operating on the morals of the people. To say nothing further of the heavy loss that will be incurred by our Government in India by the cutting off on a sudden of this important source of revenue, we may inquire in what way the tea imported into Great Britain is henceforth to be paid for? It is not improbable that this valuable branch of our commerce may be interfered with also, but should it proceed as usual, and no more opium is to be received in exchange, we presume about four millions sterling in specie will be called for by the trade. We have said enough, we hope, to show that the Bank Directors have no exceedingly arduous duty to perform, and that, in the execution of that duty, they will need the confidence and support of the nation.---*Post, Aug.* 5.

## CANADA, &c.

From Canadian newspapers received by the packet-ship which left New York on the 14th of July, it appears that intelligence of the determination of the British Government not to pass any measure for the permanent settlement of the affairs of the two provinces had reached the colonists. Great dissatisfaction appears to have been the consequence. The *Montreal Gazette* of July 4th says---

"Lord John Russell has at last developed the intention of Government, on the subject of the reunion of the Canadas; that it is resolved upon to carry that measure into effect; and that a bill will this session be introduced into Parliament, bearing out the views of the Ministry, though it is intended that it should not be passed until some inquiry should be made in the colony on the subjects of its details. *This is truly lamentable, and exceedingly unfortunate.* We believe, that whatever may be the nature of the inquiry which is to be instituted in these provinces with regard to the union, the Government cannot be put in possession of more ample and conclusive information than they already possess; & therefore to postpone for three or four years more the adoption of a measure upon which the peace and happiness of Canada depend, appears to us to be a piece of wanton cruelty and injustice to the loyal population of this country, which has scarcely a parallel in British legislation. With the exception of a few prejudiced and interested men in Upper Canada, all parties in these provinces are now agreed as to the necessity of the union. Why then postpone a measure that must be ultimately resorted to, as the only effectual cure for all our present ills? Why gall and annoy us with the further postponement of a measure in which we can alone behold our present salvation and future prosperity? But let us trust that Government may yet again be prevailed upon to change their minds; and that before the close of the session they may be persuaded to adopt better and more decisive counsels."

A Supplement to the *Hamilton Journal* of July 5th is published *in mourning*---"NEWS, NEWS! BAD NEWS" printed at the head, in large letters. Lord John Russell's plan is described as a plan for the "perpetuation of confusion and the encouragement of rebellion;" and then the indignant Journalist proceeds as follows---

"Instead of availing himself of the information collected and arranged in Lord Durham's Report, which is allowed by all parties to be a most masterly production, and an exceedingly comprehensive one too, considering the shortness of the time for investigation and the circumstances under which it was made,---instead of pressing forward the union of the provinces a step required to infuse confidence into the bosoms of the supporters of the Mother-country in Canada,---he puts off the remedial measures for three years; if indeed the Tories do not succeed his lordship in office previously---or until the public mind being occupied with events nearer home, a less satisfactory measure than ought to be introduced may be hurried through Parliament---or the Bumbureaucracy of the Colonial Office shall have decided upon what changes its official existence shall be staked.

The anomalous kind of government under which we at present labour, is to be continued,, because the Parliament which could waste a whole week in a paltry, squabble which involved no principle, but was merely a dispute on their Irish policy of no earthly matter to any interest in the state, will not spare time to introduce a measure founded on the report of a Commissioners every way equal to the task, and who was sent over here on purpose to discover our wants, and to point out a remedy."

"We are disposed," says the same paper, to ask with the *Spectator*---"Is the Government mad, or what"---

The Synod of Canada, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, was to meet at Kingston on the 4th.

It appears that Theller and Macleod, who were engaged in the frontier war in 1838, had been tried at Detroit for a breach of the neutrality laws, and acquitted.

There had not been any disturbances on the frontier. Mr. Steward, Governor of the State of New York, had, in consequence of representations made to him that incendiary attempts to set fire to dwelling-houses and other buildings on the borders of the State had been renewed, issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 200 dollars and all necessary extra expenses to be paid on conviction, for the arrest of each and every person who had been concerned in such incendiary aggressions.

The *New York Spectator* of July 11th quotes the following account of "Affairs on the Aroostook" from a Maine newspaper---

"The men employed in this county, under the charge of Major Turner, of Milo, and Captain Williamson, of Parkman, to guard the trespass-timber, cut on the disputed territory, build roads, &c. have all returned, having taken leave *sans ceremonie*. The reason they give for leaving is, that their provisions were unsuitable, consisting of pork and hard bread only, and that of the very poorest quality: they say that the boom has been open much of the time since the timber commenced running; that it was suffered to remain open by night without being properly guarded, and that rafts of timber were run through, supposed to have been cut by trespassers; that by some unaccountable cause, much of the timber cut by trespassers found its way out of the boom."

The New York journalist sneers at the miserable upshot of Governor Fairfield's gasconading messages and menaces, and says that he ought to take better care of the comfort of his myrmidons.

St. John's newspapers to the 13th, and Halifax to the 15th July, have been received. Some American fishing-boats had been captured, and condemned for a breach of treaties.

The *Halifax Journal* contains some particulars of the melancholy loss of the ship Aide-de-camp, from Londonderry, bound to St. John, New Brunswick. She had, three hundreed and three passengers on board of whom sixteen were drowned. The remainder reached Halifax, where their wants had, as far as possible, been supplied by a committee of gentlemen, who had undertaken the humane task.

The following collection of scraps is supplied by the Philadelphia correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*.

"My Canadian and frontier advices, both from private letters and other sources, are of a various character, with a pretty abundant spicing of scan-mag. In the first place, Sir Allen M'Nab has been reported by the *Dorchester Democrat* to be in Toronte gaol, under a charge of forgery. No one, however, believes it. The truth is, Sir Allan is under pecuniary difficulties, and nothing more. Even Mackenzie only says, that his 'property has been levied on for 32,000 dollars due to the Upper Canada Bank.' The next affair in the way of chit-chat arises out of a duel which was fought a few days since near Toronto, between John Stuart, Esq., barrister and brother to Sir Allan M'Nab, and Lieutenant Grogan, of the Thirty-second Regiment. Three shots were exchanged, but nobody hurt. The affair was then, at the instance of the seconds, transferred to a court of law. Lieutenant Grogan, at the last fire, discharged his pistol in the air. *Cause belli*: the Lieutenant, making a tour of a few days with Mrs. Stuart---at least such is the change, The lady is handsome, highly connected, and has three children. Mr. Stuart has laid his damages at 1,000*l.*, and Lieutenant Grogan is held to bail in 500*l.* * * *

"The climate of Quebec has been very capricious of late. On the 30th of June there was a frost; on the 1st of July the thermometer stood at 88 degrees in the shade. A sentinel near Odeltown was shot by some assassin A grenadier of the Guards was drowned, under mysterious circumstances, in the St. Lawrence. The crew of an armed boat, on the look-out for Bill Johnston, recently posted themselves on Grenadier Island (one of the Thousand Isles); they were fired on by a party of pirates from a neighbouring island, who, on being attacked, fled in all directions and reached the American main land. Mr. Willoughby commanded the British party. Halifax is represented as being full of life, bustle, commerce. men-of-war, military, money, and prosperity. * * The Nova Scotians have fixed the prices of their celebrated coal at the mines of Sydney, Pictou, and Bridgeport, at 3 dollars and 60 cents per chaldron. At St. John's, New Brunswick, Charles, Allison, Esq., has presented 4,000*l.* and several acres of land, for the erection of a Wesleyan academy, besides giving 400*l.* for ten years towards its support. The crops in both the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, promise an excellent harvest.

"Nearly half the flourishing town of Eastport, Maine, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th."

The United States were never more healthy in the summer than at present. Deaths in New York last week. 109; in Philadelphia, 92; in Baltimore, 56.---*Spectator August* 10.

## CHARTISTS.

ARRESTS OF CHARTISTS AT MANCHESTER.—Five orators of the Chartists were taken into custody on Saturday. The following particulars are given by a letter from Manchester, written late on night:

"During the last fortnight, or three weeks, the Chartists in this town have held what they call district meetings, almost every night, in the open air, in different parts of the outskirts of the town. At most of the these the language employed has been of a very violent character, the speakers being principally of a low cast. Warrants against several of them having been placed in the hands of Beswick, one of the new police, he on Saturday morning, at an early hour, sent parties of policemen to the houses of five individuals, who were all apprehended with little difficulty. Their names are:---G. H. Smith, of Providence-place, Hulme, shoemaker; W. Tillman, ladies' shoemaker, and Secretary to the Manchester Political Union; the Rev. W. Vackers Jackson, by trade a shoemaker, but has lately taken to preaching; J. Linney, lately kept a small shop for the sale of Chartist publications; and C. Doyle, a weaver. A large quantity of papers, letters, and memoranda, were taken from the lodgings of Jackson. The magistrates ordered them each, with the exception of Jackson, to find two sureties in £75 each, and enter into their own recognisance of £150, to answer the charge at the assizes; Jackson, from his superior situation in life, being a Reverend, to find two sureties in £150 each, and be himself bound in £300. Tillman said, the bail was too high, and that if they had done wrong they were not to blame; they were but poor, illiterate men; and they only followed the course which he parties who were now in power had recommended the people to adopt to displace the Duke of Wellington when he held the government of the country. The very men who were now in power had advised them to get arms to carry the Reform Bill. The prisoners were then removed in custody. Notice had been previously given of a Chartist meeting to be held this evening in Stevenson's square, but the proceeding of the day had the effect of throwing a great damp on the party: and although two or three boys were sent round the town with some dirty flags and a kettledrum, they were not able to collect above a few hundred persons. The first resolution, which was moved by a Mr. Butterworth was to the effect that the people should use every means to protect their liberties, and at the same time they should support the authorities He considered that the Chartists of 1839 were the Whigs of 1832, and the Whigs of 1839 were the Tories of 1832. The Whigs of 1832 had been more violent in their conduct than the Chartists now were. "In those days," said the speaker, "the Whigs called a meeting in Leeds, at which Baines, 'the great lion of the north,' not only proposed three groans for the Queen, but suggested that the Queen should be put on breeches, and the King in petticoats. The Whigs, also, at three meetings (which were to obtain the Reform Bill), exhibited woodcuts, one representing the crown upside down, and the other the Queen's head rolling through the streets. Such Bill was not passed: and yet the Whigs were the very men who punished the Chartists for pursuing a course which was by no means so violent as that of the Whigs of 1832. He should like to know, if it was legal in 1832 to hurl the Queen's head through the streets, if it was not equally as legal for the people of 1839 to throw through the streets the heads of those parties who would then have done the same to the head of her majesty."---Mr. Allison seconded the resolution, which was carried.---A Mr. Benbow, of agitating notoriety, moved a resolution to the effect, that if the "National Convention" should recommend the "national holiday" to commence on the 12th of August, they would support the proposition to a man. The resolution was seconded by Mr. M'Laughlin, and carried *nem con.*---The leading orators being absent in "durance vile," very little was done in the way of speaking, and a most subdued tone pervaded the whole."---*Courier, August* 5.

TRIAL OF VINCENT AND OTHER CHARTISTS.---The Monmouth Assizes were opened on Wednesday before Mr. Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Williams. On Friday morning, the trial of Vincent, Townsend, Edwards, and Dickenson, commenced, and lasted the whole of the day, on a charge of having, "on the 19th of April last, and other times, at Newport, unlawfully met, and with other persons, calling themselves Chartists, with force and arms, intending to disturb the peace of the realm, and to excite discontent and disaffection, and to excite her Majesty's subjects to hatred of the government and constitution," etc. There were twelve other counts in the indictment, varying the form of the charge. The prisoners all pleaded Not Guilty. Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Whately appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Roebuck (who came specially) and Mr. Keating for the defence. The court was exceedingly crowded. There were from thirty to forty witnesses summoned on each side.

Mr. Baron Alderson summed up, and in about a quarter of an hour the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners. His Lordship then sentenced them as follows:---Vincent to 12 months' imprisonment. Edwards to 9 months', and Dickenson and Townsend each to 6 months' imprisonment.---The town has been in an uneasy state from the opening of the assizes, from rumours that an attempt will be made by Chartists from the hills to defeat the ends of justice; but on the prisoners being removed to the prison, though there was an immense crowd in the streets, only a few cried out "Vincent for ever," and the van passed quietly to its destination. Vincent has for some months past published regularly a weekly unstamped paper, which is published in Bristol, and freely distributed in all the towns and places where he had been in the habit of holding his meetings. It regularly alludes to, and comments on the passing events of the day, as connected with the Chartist agitation, etc.---Times, *Augt.* 5.

## PROVINCIAL CCNSTABULARY

LARGE majorities are passing the Country and District Constables, Bill through the House of Commons, and the Lords will certainly give the measure a welcome reception. Whigs in power have done many things pleasing to Tories, but none more acceptable than this. The cause of the bill's success may be read in its title—"For the establishment of Country and District Constables *by the authority of the Justice of the Peace.*" The justices of the Peace are country gentlemen, for the most part Tories; and they are empowered by this measure to appoint Chief Constables with salaries of 300*l.* a year or of 600*l.* a year according to the population, of the country to which they belong: if the population, exclusive of boroughs, was under 300,000 at the last census, the smaller sum is to be paid---if over 300,000, the larger. For every 1,000 inhabitants one Petty Constable may be appointed. The expenses are to be defrayed out of the Country-rates.

The sketch of the leading provisions of the bill shows that its practical operation must greatly increase the local influence and authority of the Justices at Quarter-Sessions—a class of persons who have not gained the respect or confidence of the community by the ordinary use of the power they now possess. A correspondent of the *Globe*, who desires that the men should be appointed directly by the Crown---meaning the Secretary for the Home Department---discribes some of the mischiefs which may arise from the delegation of the authority to the Provincial Majistracy---

"The liberty of the subject will, indeed, be in danger, if exposed to the illegal and oppressive acts of an unrestrained Police, ignorant of their duties; frequently owing their situations to *political or party intrigue, and many of whom would be broken-down tradesmen, ruined publicans, discharged servants, or dependents upon those who appointed them; each acting in his own vicinity, where he can best promote his own private interest, or gratify revenge.* Such a police would be but a perpetuation and aggravation of the *present country constable system.* The delinquencies of such men in many cases, would be winked at. And when their misconduct was brought forward they would be judged by their patrons. The slightest knowledge of human nature forbids the hope that, in such a judgment, political bias, party favouritism, prejudice, interest, would be excluded. And if the Magistrates themselves should be supine or negligent, their own misdoings would be kept concealed by passing over those of the Police, which would result from them. The Magistrates ought not, and they cannot wish, to be placed in this situation."

The "present Country Constable system" is as bad as it can be. The Minister, in introducing this measure, easily demonstrated the necessity of improvement. But who have had the making of that "system?" The preamble to the bill recites acts investing large powers in the Magistrates for the appointment of constables; and it might have been stated as a principal reason for passing another measure, that those powers had been inefficiently, and corruptly exercised. But the enacting clauses, extending the authority so misused, would have read awkwardly after such a "whereas."

If not to the County Magistrates, to whom would you commit the management of the Provincial Police? To the Home Secretary? The centralization of authority is unpopular; and, when it is considered in how many ways the Government has been and is about to be strengthened---that the "influence of the Crown," by a variety of new contrivances, including that of loaning and granting millions---is ever increasing, without any prospect of a reverse process---it hardly will be denied that grounds for jealousy exist. Still, to place the Country constabulary directly under the control of a Minister liable to be questioned on all points in the House of Commons, would be something of an approach to responsibility. The Minister would have comparatively few local interests to consult, and would listen but in a moderate degree to applications of parties desirous of quartering their dependents upon the public. We should prefer almost any plan to that which increases the authority of the County Magistracy.---*Spectator, August* 10.

## FRANCE

COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH ENGLAND.

MARSHAL SOULT'S ANSWER TO THE DEPUTIES OF CHARENTE AND CHARENTE INFERIURE

*Paris, July 20, 1839.*

Gentlemen,—The facts and considerations set forth in the petitions of the manufacturers and exporters of Cognac brandy, which you had been commissioned to lay before the Chamber of Deputies, and which I had the honour to receive through your communication, have served to confirm the opinion I previously formed of the importance of those interests on behalf of which you require a reduction of the excessive duties imposed by England on our brandies.

His Majesty's government, anticipating your wishes on this subject, has proposed to the English government to renew the negociations which had been opened in Paris at the commencement of the present year, between the commissioners appointed by both countries, with the view of ascertaining what changes might be introduced into the Custom House tariff, so as to give a progressive development to the intercourse, both as to commerce and navigation between France and England. I have no reason to suppose that the British government would refuse to take these proposals into consideration, and you may rest assured that we shall continue to make energetic remonstrances in that quarter, in order to obtain a considerable reduction of the duties upon brandy imported for British consumption, as the chief recompense for the favours which we in our turn will grant with respect to English produce; for it is scarcely necessary for me to observe that this question cannot be viewed in an isolated form. Whatever difficulties may arise in the adjustment of national interests which may be affected by any arrangement between France and Great Britain, be assured that those you represent will be considered by the King's government as entitled to the highest degree of solicitude and attention.

(Signed) MARSHAL SOULT, Duke of Dalmatia.

*Standard 12th August* 1839.

The following article on the close of the session of the Chamber of Deputies is from the *Constitutionnel*:---

"The history of the session is a short one. The most grave questions have been submitted to the Chamber, and all have remained without a solution. On the 8th of March, after the elections, these sad results were little anticipated; the electors, who had just exercised their privilege with so much energy, did not suppose that a single session of the legislature would suffice to destroy all their work. (The *Constitutionnel* here mentions the time devoted by the Chamber of Deputies to mere political discussions, and continues as follows): The *resumé* of the legislative labours of the Chamber is very easy to make. The Chamber has only devoted fifty sittings to the bills, propositions, and petitions which were presented. The amount of credits voted is 1,254,829,306fr. 92c. It has passed fifty bills of general interest; but in that number are included all the bills of finance, of which we have just given the amount. The others are the levy of 80,000 men on the class of 1838---the prorogation to the end of 1840 of the laws of 1832 and 1834 relative to foreign refugees---the Army Staff Bill---the revocation of the Lille and Dunkirk Railway Bill---the Modification of the Paris and Orleans, Paris and Havre, and Bordeaux and Teste Railway Bills---the authority for modifying the conditions and tariffs of the railways for which laws had been passed. The Chamber has passed three bills, arising from its own budget---a supplementary credit demanded by the Committee of Accounts---and the translation of the remains of the victims of July to the vaults of the Column of the Bastille. The Sugar Bill, the Bill relative to the Tribunals of Commerce and that for the responsibility of vessels, and others, which were reported upon, were not discussed; and seven propositions of importance, amongst which were M. Gauguier's, respecting public functionaries---and M. de Tracy's, on slavery, were not taken into consideration. Thus, this first session of the new Chamber which was to have been so productive in generous resolutions and useful acts, has only produced a Ministry without political character, without strength, and without promise, forty finance laws, and two of three other laws of some importance. Better results were looked for. After the elections the state of the public mind was excellent, and the Chamber contained within itself all the elements of an imposing, liberal, and decided majority. If a capable and well-united Ministry had been formed, the majority would have declared itself with resistless force, and the session would have been alike honourable and useful to the country. Such has not been the case. The Chamber claimed its constitutional share in the government of the State, and for this it was punished, by provoking it to assume the entire government. The Chamber had been elected as the means of bringing about the formation of a parliamentary Ministry; but it was attempted to impose upon it the charge of composing this Ministry. On the one

First Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

hand, Marshal Soult stood forward as a permanent obstacle to any serious combination; and, on the other, the Chamber, thus set at defiance, would not take the responsibility of a sor of usurpation. The Chamber, however, will not forget its origin. The spirit by which it is influenced is good, and the real majority desires an opportunity for declaring itself. We may judge of this by the discussions on the General Staff of the Army, on Spain, on Mexico, and the affairs of the East, and by all those promises and concessions, in words which have been forced from the mouths of the Ministers by the homage, in short, which is offered to the programme of the Left Centre ---which unboubtedly will be violated as much as posible, but only as the law itself is violated, whilst acknowledging its authority."---*Galignani's Messenger, August 7.*

## AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

Our intelligence from the East, though unusually voluminous, relates almost entirely to Egypt.

"The Captain Pacha," says a correspondent in Egypt, "was brought into the port of Alexandria, on the 15th, by the *Nile* steamer. Every mark of honour due to his rank was paid to him by the express order of the Viceroy. "A salute of 19 Guns was fired by the sloop of war commanded by Said Bey, the moment the Captain Pacha entered the boat which was to convey him ashore. He landed on the quay of the Seraglio, and passed on to the Palace through a double file of soldiers, followed by numerous Egyptian officers in full dress. On coming within the grand vestibule, he took off his sabre and delivered it to Habib Effendi. When Mehemet Ali came out of his apartment the Captain Pacha prostrated before him; but the Viceroy raised him, embraced him, and---'Welcome, my brother!' The crowd pressed into the grand saloon, where pipes and coffee were brought. After a time, at a signal from Mehemet, every one retired the curtain was drawn across the door, and a secret conference was held between them."

The Alexandria correspondent of the *Sud* writes on 17th ult.: "Mehemet Ali presumes that the time for a partition of the Turkish empire is arrived. He is afraid that England wants for her share the portion which has been the object of his desire during his whole life; and he is therefore preparing to prevent this conclusion. Troops have been called in all haste to strengthen the garrisons of Damietta, Alexandria, and Rosetta. The Pacha wishes to be able, in case of emergency, to collect 40,000 men in Lower Egypt, and when he once has this army within his reach, he will consider himself impregnable. He is determined to die sword in hand, contending against any power that may attempt to wrest from him any of the territories which have been intrusted to him by Heaven, in order that he may accomplish a grand mission. This, at least, is what he repeats in his confidents."

Extracts of the report of the battle of Nizeb in a letter from M. Petit, the French officer of the Staff of Hafiz Pacha, mentioned in the letter of the Russian Vice-Consul at Aleppo, which we published yesterday:--

"The Ottoman camp faced the South upon three lines. The two first were composed of infantry, the third of cavalry. The artillery, placed upon the two wings, was composed of 146 guns. The Ottoman troops amounted to 36,000 men; viz 23,000 infantry under the command of the Pachas of division Ladouts, Kaidar, and Kurd Mehemet; 5,000 cavalry commanded by Chafi Pacha, 3,000 artillery commanded by Belir Pachs, and 4,000 or 5,000 Balouks (irregular troops), infantry and cavalry, under the command of Soliman Pacha. The army of Ibrahim Pacha was encamped on the same line with the left of the Turkish camp, at a distance of about 6,000 metres. The ground which covered the left of the Ottoman camp was very hilly, which rendered the attack in that direction by the Egyptian army exceedingly disadvantageous. Hafiz Pacha, having been informed that several regiments composed of Tyrians intended to come over to him, opened his fire upon the Egyptian camp at 11 o'clock on the night of the 23d June, For this purpose four batteries were moved with great silence to within 1,000 metres of the Egyptian camp, and discharged 250 shells. These projectiles fell into Ibrahim's camp, and caused great disorder. The chief points aimed at were the tents of Ibrahim and Soliman Pacha (Colonel Selves), who immediately mounted on horseback to repair the confusion, which was becoming very great; several hundred Egyptians deserted to the Ottoman camp, and several platoons were already marching with the same object; but the activity displayed by Soliman Pacha (Col. Selves) at the outposts prevented them from leaving the camp. Ibrahim Pacha, being convinced of the necessity of coming to a general action, the Egyptian army was in order of battle at the break of day, and formed itself into six columns in good order against the rear of the Ottoman camp. The object of Soliman Pacha, who led his attack, was immediately discovered by an orderly officer of Hafiz Pacha, It was the intention of Soliman Pacha to from an oblique line upon the extreme left of the Ottoman line, but this was prevented by the Ottoman artillery. Soliman Pacha then ordered the Egyptian troops to form in line of battle on the left, and this manœvre was executed under the guns of the Ottoman army with as much order as the troops in front at parade. A very brisk fire, in which 300 pieces of artillery were engaged, took place at a distance of 1200 metres. This lasted nearly two hours. The Egyptian artillery, having nearly exhausted its ammunition was compelled to slacken its fire until it could obtain a supply from the reserve. This moment was very critical for the Egyptian army; 12 battalions of the right of the first and second lines had already fled in the greatest disorder. An orderly officer of Hafiz Pacha now advised him earnestly to attack the Egyptians at the point of the bayonet. During his hesitation, Soliman Pacha, accompanied by his aides-de-camp and sword in hand compelled the fugitives to return to their lines under the terrible fire of the Turks. The artillery ammunition from the park of reserve of Ibrahim having arrived, a well-directed fire of grape-shot was resumed at a distance of 500 metres. At this moment the Bash Boluks of the Sultan retreated, and Hafiz Pacha and his orderly officers attacked the fugitives sword in hand to compel them to return to their duty. This, however, was fruitless. The troops of Hafiz Pacha, exposed to the terrible discharge of grape-shot of the Egyptians, began to give way, and the disorder gaining ground, notwithstanding the activity and bravery of Hafiz Pacha, and the devotion of the five European officers in his service, the rout became complete."

The report then states that M. Petit was made prisoner whilst attempting to form in line several batteries of artillery which were in retreat, and to rally some *tirailleurs*; and adds, that there is great reason to believe that a Prussian officer of distinction, belonging to the Baron de Molska, was killed. This is, no doubt the same gentleman who, in the letter of the Russian Vice-Consul, given by us yesterday, is made to appear twice---as a Polish General Moleski, and also in his own character. Other accounts state that a Turk shot him with a pistol as he was endeavouring to rally the fugitives.---To the above account of the battle of Nizeb we may add, that two letters have been addressed by Soliman Pacha (Col. Selves) to the French Consul at Aleppo, in the first of which, without date, he mentions the attack of the Turkish army, which the Egyptians had found too strong to assault in front, and had therefore attacked in the rear of its right flank, a manœvre which was completely successful. In the second letter, dated Nizeb, June 27, he says the number of prisoners amounted to 10,000 and that he had picked up about 12,000 muskets, but that the loss of muskets must have been at least 15,000, as a great many were dispersed, or thrown into the river. 104 pieces of Artillery had been found; but Soliman Pacha states that there must be more left behind, as the Turkish army had a greater number of guns, and he does not think any of them were saved by the Turks in their flight.---Other accounts state that Hafiz Pacha had with the remains of his army joined Ibrahim Pacha, whose precise position was unknown, but it was presumed that he was advancing to the West in Asia Minor.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria: "M. Montefiore, of London, has arrived here from Syria, and has applied to the Government for three grants---First To allow him to establish in Egypt a commercial bank with a capital of one or two millions sterling. Secondly: To have the privilege of purchasing lands for the relief of the distressed Jews of Syria. Thirdly: That the oath of a Jew may be received in Syria as it is in Egypt. The Government has granted the two first, but has taken time to acquire information as to the last, the oath of Jews having been abolished in Syria in consequence of abuses."---*Galignanis Messenger. Aug.* 6.

People are much mistaken in their estimation of Khosrew Pacha. The *Débats* the other day proposed to dismiss him, and put in his place, at the recommendation of Mehemet Ali, some more genuine Turk—some one who would represent the pure Turkish spirit. Now, there does not exist a more thorough Turk than Khosrew, without being a bigoted one, and no one is more calculated to steer prudently through the clashing influence of Russian, English, French, and Egyptian. Khosrew is supposed to have more influence than any one over the Turkish army. He had always had a school of young Turks, as promising as could be found, about him. Though no blind admirer of the Sultan's reforms, he would not join the bigots in overturning them. And, in short, if a man is likely to save Turkey, it is Khosrew. But Khosrew and Tahir Pacha are on the one side; Halil, and Achmet, the Capitan Pacha, on the other. Mehemet has declared for the latter. It remains for the European Powers, in granting a certain just portion to Mehemet's demands, to resist his attempt to dominate at Constantinople. One thing, however, is requisite above all others, viz., decision and celerity. If, through the hesitation of any of the Powers, events are left to take their course, these will become consolidated beyond all power to change them, whilst France, England, and Austria are engaged in the mutual dispatch of protocol and proposition. Constantinople and the Divan will remain at the mercy of that power which is most lavish of gold and most active in intrigue, in other words, of Russia. She will know how to suggest terms, and bring about the conclusion she desires, unless England and France come to a speedy agreement, and, if necessary, send their combined fleets to Alexandria, and dictate there just and equitable conditions to the Pacha.---*Chronicle, Aug.* 5.

The *Débats* contains a spirited account by M. Herbet, a French gentleman, travelling in Turkey, of the ceremonial attending the solemn girding of the Sultan, which we have already mentioned We extract from it the following interesting notices of the two principal personages who figured on this occasion:

"Suddenly there was a dead silence in the crowd---the Grand Vizier, the redoubtable Khosrew, was passing. The Grand Vizier is 75 years of age, and gouty. He is said to have aggravated the infirmities of age by debauchery; yet it is sufficient to pronounce the name of this impotent old man at Constantinople to make Turks and Rayas tremble. The remembrance of his sanguinary co-operation in the affair of the Janissaries still weighs upon the mind; he is known to be pitiless, and the Bosphorus is deep. When I saw the Grand Vizier pass by, he was talking in a friendly way with the Grand Mufhti, his sworn enemy. It appears that a few days before they had a sharp altercation. The Grand Mufhti, in whom hatred of progress and civilisation is personified, had declared openly in the Divan that he would not appear at this ceremony, where his presence is so indispensable, if the Sultan did not resume the costume of his ancestors. Khosrew replied with great anger, that he would have him displaced if he did not appear. It is added, that he did not content himself with a simple menace of destitution. Whatever may have been the fact, the young Sultan did not resume the turban, and the Mufhti assisted at the ceremony. The magnificence of the procession only made the simplicity with which the Sultan was attired the more remarkable. A diamond aigrette in his fez, and the insignia of the order of the Nichan Iftihar on his breast, were the only marks of distinction he wore. Abdul Medjid is about 17 years old, is pale and thin; his face retains the marks of the smallpox, and his countenance has no expression of dignity; his constitution appears to have already suffered from excesses, which are dangerous at all ages and more particularly at his. He looks upon the crowd with the cold languid eye of an invalid. He remains as it were isolate between the fez, his guards, out of respect, keeping at a certain distance from him; it being considered a high crime to come so near to the Sultan as to touch his person, or even his garments. This etiquette is enforced with so much rigour that it has nearly cost the lives of several who have inadvertently violated it. During the last illness of Mahmoud his Italian physicians recommended that he should be bled, and were preparing to perform the operation, when they had to contend against the prejudices of the grand officers of the seraglio, who would not suffer them to touch the sacred arm of the Padischa."

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* gives the following from Constantinople, 17th ult.:---"Yesterday there was a grand divan, at which the great functionaries of the neighbouring provinces were present. The Sultan-mother appeared with the Sultan, and, in affecting terms, committed him to the protection of the Grandees of the empire. The Grand Vizier, Khosrew Pacha, then addressed the divan, exposing the situation of the country, and declaring that the only means of obtaining an honourable peace was to continue the armaments. He announced that propositions of peace, backed by the mediation of the European powers, had been sent to Alexandria, but that they could not remain in a defenceless state before the enemy.---The news from the army of Hafiz Pacha is not so bad. It is said that 20,000 men have been collected together."--The *Augsburg Gazette* has an article of the same date from Constantinople, in which it is stated that for several days past troops and ammunition had left for Asia. *Gal. Messenger, August* 7.

The *Austrian Observer*, in its Constantinople intelligence, states that Hafiz Pacha has been replaced in his command by Saadillah Pacha, formerly Ferik of the army of the east. Emir Pacha, it adds, is named Seraskier of Curdistan, and several other changes of high functionaries have taken place in the provinces.---*Ibid.*

"We learn for a certainty," says the *Presse*, "that Achment Fethi Pacha, Turkish Ambassador to the Court of France, has just been recalled from his functions, and summoned to Constantinople The intelligence of this was received officially at the Embassy yesterday morning, and preparations for departure have been already commenced. The Turkish Government has announced its intention of replacing its Ambassador in France by a simple Charge d'Affaires."

"The new Sultan," says the correspondent of the *Semaphore* at Constantinople, "was married before his accession to the throne, and his consort is *enceinte*. He is said to be much attached to her, and to be resolved to live with her alone after the Christian fashion. This, however, would be almost impossible, since the Mahometan law commands that a Sultan shall not cohabit with a woman after she has had a child by him. If the young Sultan abolishes this custom, he will do more towards the civilzation of the Turks than all his father has done.---The band of the Icoglans in the palace is dissolved.---A splendid feast will, it is said, be given in the palace to the diplomatic body, as soon as peace with Egypt is established.---The Sultan's brother, Abdul Azis, is at the palace of Chysoceras, waiting for the throne or for death; but it is believed that when Abdul Mejid is firmly seated he will assign his brother a palace on the Bosphorus, and give him a post suited to his rank."

It appears, from the *Sud* of Marseilles, that the principal officers of the Turkish fleet have taken an oath to Mehemet Ali, the terms of which the Egyptian correspondent of that journal does not specify, but expresses his belief that it related to religion rather than politics.---*Galignani's Messenger, August* 7.

According to a jocular correspondence, who "does" the news from the East for the *Standard*, the deaths of all the janissaries lie on the guilty heads of the Whigs:—

"The wretched, stupid, and traitor Whigs"---such is the fine command of abuse on the part of the *Standard's* correspondent---"excited Mahmoud the late Sultan, to send an Army to Syria, and to invade it without at all calculating his chances of success or failure, in order to gratify their individual rage against the Viceroy of Egypt, for his having refused to accede to the proposals made to him by the agent Dr. Bowring, and by their Consul. This advice led to the destruction of the Turkish army. But this is not all. The same *wretched, stupid*, and *traitor* Whigs abetted and excited the late Sultan in his system of anti Mussulman reforms, and notwithstanding the carrying them into effect against the will of the nation had led to unheard-of massacres, yet they persevered in their counsels, and prevailed on the Sultan to conjure his son to persevere in the same antinational system."

There is another enormity that has escaped the indignation of the writer. It is not generally known that the late Sultan was wont to appear in a frock coat and Wellington boots. Now, it is one among the many causes of heart-burnings suffered by the Faithful that the anti-national cloth and leather were worked up by English Whigs! The present Sultan's wetnurse was, we are informed by our own correspondent at Constantinople, sent out with a character from a great Whig house; hence, the poor boy has been suckled in the Whig creed—reared upon "anti-national" mill.—(Examiner.)

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOLLOWING HAVE SAILED FOR INDIA.

July, 25.—Eliza Stewart, China, Downs---24. Blorenge, Banks, Liverpool ---17. Akbar, Arkley, Mauritius Greenock. ---12. Jessie Logan, Major, Bengal, Liverpool,---16. Helen Jane, McDowall, Mauritius, Liverpool.---11. Onyx, Brown, Mauritius, Bordeaux.---17. Africa, Hammond, Mauritius, Bristol.---16. Madagascar, Gimlett, Bengal, Portsmouth; Malabar, Pollock, Bombay, Portsmouth.---6. Ruby, Myhil, Marseilles and Mauritius, Bristol.---B. M. Charlotte Wieber. Mearas, Bengal, Shields.---15. Abbotsford, Chambers, Bordeaux and Mauritius, Downs ---7. Elizabeth Halliday, ditto, Gravesend.---15 Ophelia and Ann, Barker, Mauritius, Downs.---11. London, Shuttleworth, Bengal, Portsmouth.---6. Calypso, Smith, Marsellies and Mauritius, Bristol.---11. Whild Irish Girl, Gerard, Bordeaux and Mauritius, Downs.---13. General Palmer, Elliott, Bombay, Plymouth.---8 Dauntless, Carless, Bengal, Downs (16th, off Scilly).-- 11 Hopkinson. Stephens, Cape and Bombay. Downs,---5. Lady of the Lake, Hay, Bengal, Clyde.---11. Otterspool, Seales, Bengal, Liverpool.---26. Strabane, Bowen, Bombay, Downs; Duke of Lancaster, Hargreaves, Bengal, Downs; Edward Robinson, Parsons, Bengal; Iris, Mackwood, Ceylon, Downs Aug. 8. Sir Edward Paget, Campbell, Bombay, Downs.---6. Robert Small, Scott, Bengal, Portsmouth. Atlas, Pigott, Madras, Downs-.2, Elizabeth, Candy, Mauritius, Bristol.---4. Eleanor Russell, Worth, Ascension and Maurius, Downs.---2. Cornubia. Bell Bombay, Liverpool---6. James Ewing,---Batavia, Greenock.---3 L'Amitie, Delafosse, Mauritius, Plymouth.---4. Eliza Stewart, Millar, China, Cowes.---July 27. Guisachan, Every, China, Liverpool.—Aug. 3. Earl of Hardwicke, Hemming, Bengal, Portsmouth.—4. Lady Feversham, Webster, Bombay, Portsmouth.---July 30. John Calvin, Abercrombie, Bengal, Greenock.—Aug. 4. Sir Robert Peel, Auld, Bengal, Glasgow.—?. Enmore, Strickland, Ceylon, Downs. 5. Pantaloon, Candler, Mauritius, Downs.---3 Ariel, Austin, Mauritius, Portsmouth.---5. Cheerfull, Smith, Batavia. Liverpool.---7. Maidstone, Winble, Bengal, Torbay.---1 Lord Hungerford, Saunders, Cape and Bengal, Portsmouth.---2. Duke of Bedford, Bowen, Bengal, Portsmouth.---July 28. Wm. Jardine, Crosbie, Bengal, Portsmouth.---Aug. Ophelia and Anne, Barker, Mauritius, Falmouth

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per *Seringapatam*—Mr. T. J. Knox, B. C. S.; Rev.—Hobbs; Cadets Baker, Snow, Lauder, Phillips, Lane, Walker, and Macqueen.

Per *London*—Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Birrell, 11th B. N. I.; Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Thompson, B. C. S., and child; Mr. C. W. Steer;—Rev. Mills; two Misses Hogg;—Miss Knox; Cadets Shawe and Fisher; Mr. R. Dallin, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Gilchrist, Ens. C. R. Woodhouse, 63d B. N. I.

Per *Madagascar*—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gubbins, B. C. S.; Capt. and Mrs. A. Youngjhusband, 35th B. N. I., and child; Col and Mrs. Waters, C. B., and nieces; Lieut. S. W. Buller, 66th B. N. I.; Ens. and Mrs. H. Weaver, 54th B. N. I.; Dr and Mrs. Brander and family, Bombay Estab. Misses Steer, Okes, Fitz-gerald, Plowden; Messrs. Law, St. George, Cousman, Read, Oakes and Prout.

Per *Malabar*—Lieut. Col. Payne and family; Capt and Mrs. J. Cooper, Bo. 7th N. I.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Reeves, Bo. C. S.; Lieut. and Mrs. E. Baker, M. 32d N. I.; Lieut. and Mrs. S. G. C. Burn, Eur. regiment Capt. and Mrs. Hughes, 12th Bo. N. I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Tucker, H. M. S.; Mr. and Mrs. Higgins, Miss Cunningham, Mrs. Trevelyan, Mrs. Etheridge.

Per *Lady Feversham*—Mrs. H. A. Glass; Lieut. and Mrs. R. H. Mackintosh; Lieut. and Mrs. W. J. Boye; Lieut. Sinclair and Lieut. Horne, H. M. S.; Messrs. Brassey and Tanner; Lieut. H. L. Brabazon; Messrs. Eager, Eicke, Peyton, Greene, and Poole, cadets.

Per *Robert Small*—Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar, B. C. S.; Mr. and Mrs. Gough; Mrs. O. Phillips; Mrs. J. Clarke; Mrs. H. Holroyd; Lieut. and Mrs. R. T. Knox, 6th B. L. Cavalry; Mrs Petherston; Mrs. Studman and party; Lieut T. Goddard 44th N. I.; Messrs. Holroyd, Dick, Byng, and Davies; Assist-Surgeon H. R. Bond, B. estab.

Per *Plantagenet*---Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chadwicke and party; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan; Rev. Mr. Werger; Rev. Mr. Lapp; Rev. Mr. Core; Miss Wright; Capt. and Mrs. Platt; Lieut. Farrant, in charge of troops; Hon. E. Hastings; Ens. Palmer; Mr. and Mrs. Innes; and Messrs. Krook and Beebey.

Per *Maidstone*---Capt. and Mrs. Chester; Gen. Elphinston, H. A. M. S.; Brig-Gol. P. Brewer; Major Thaine, A. D. C.; Capt. J. C. C. Gray, B. 18, N. I.; Mr. Stonehouse and family; Mrs. Carne and family; two Misses Faithfull; two Misses Nation; two Misses Campbell; two Misses Bishop; Misses Brown, Smith, Earle, Carter and Ryley; Mrs. Pybus; Mrs. Place; and Mrs. Thompson.

Per *of Earl Harwicke*---Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Alexander, C. S.; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lang, C. S.; Mr. and Mrs H. B. Brownlow, C. S.; Lieut. and Mrs. J. Wilcox, 4th N. I.; Capt. H. Cheere, 74th N. I.; Misses Clarke, Middlemist, Patton, and Seddon; Lieut. C. Hogge, artillery; Messrs. Jardine, Jenkins (2), Norton, Green, Seager, Prinsep, Aubert, and Pitman.

Per *Sir Edward Paget*---Capt. and Mrs. Layard; Mrs McGillivray; Mr. and Mrs. Hockin, 6th Bo. N. I.; Mrs. Wylie; Miss Miller; Miss Lowe; Mr. Anderson; Mr. and Mrs Bate; Capt. F. Eames, M. 47th N. I.; Messrs. Bourdilion, St. Clair, McCulloch, Morison, Moody, art, Wray, Strachey, and Green.

Per *Scotia*---Capt. and Mrs. J. R. Flower, 25th N. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Beckett; Col. Harris; Mr. Olphert; Lieut. and Mrs. Goad; Mr. James; Miss Clark; Mr. Tottenham; Lieut. French, 11th N. I.; Lieut. A. H. Shepherd. 14th, B. N. I.; Mr. Graham; Mr. Olphert.

Per *Lord Hungerford*---Mrs. Thompson; Mrs. Borradaile; Miss Turner; Miss D'Oyley; Mr. Cannon and family; Mr. Sneid; Mr. Henderson; an officer in charge of troops.

Per *General Palmer*---Major C. Philipps Brev. Maj. J. M'Queen, Capt. E. T. H. Chambers, Cornet J. Cocks, and Assist Surg. T. Bissett, all of H. M. 16th Hussars; 103 troops, 19 women, and 11 children ditto.

Per *Iris*---Lieuts. Gwilt, Bourne, and Paterson; Messrs. Winter, Butcher, McGregor, Nurmansell, and Fergusson; three Misses Brook; Miss Brindley; Master Brook.

Per *Maidstone*---General Elphinstone; Lieut. Col. Brewer; Capt. and Mrs. Chester; Mr. and Mrs. Stonehouse; Mrs. Carne and family; Mr. Place and child; two Misses Campbell; two Misses Bishop; Misses Carter, Ryley, Smith, and Earle; Major Thaine; Capt. Gray; Lieut. Storey; Ens. Wilkins; Mr. Pybus; detachment of troops.

Per *Dauntless*---Lieut. Bryant.

Per *William Jardine*---Capt. and Mrs. Shum; Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce, 2d Foot; Lieut. and Mrs. Morshead; Miss Morshead; Mr. Ross, surgeon; Mr. Carey; detachment of troops.

Per *Strabane*---Lieut. and Adj. F. White, H. M. 40th Foot; Ensigns Ogilby, Loinsworth, Crowder, and Bishton, 2d of H. M. 6th Foot; Assist.-Surg. Bloxham; Messrs Powley, Pogson, and Shakespear; detachment of H. M. troops.

Per *Duke of Bedford*---Capt. and Mrs. Goad; Lieut. and Mrs. Turner; Mr., Mrs., and Miss Tombes; Lieut Ground; two Misses Bell; two Misses Liddell; Misses Row and Fergusson; Messrs. Lumb, Brown, Remonington, Marquis, and Ousley; two attendants of the Nuwaub of Oude.

Per *Sterling*---Mrs. Moll; Messrs. Porter; Mr. Lyne; Mr. Huddart; Mr. Townsend and nephew; Mr. Hanno; Mr. Stanbridge.

Per *Edward Robinson*---Mrs. Bidell; Mrs. Sivewright and family; Mrs. Snooks.

Per *Duke of Lancaster*---Capt. and Mrs. Bracken; Ens. Walsh, &c; 130 troops, 8 women, and 1 child.

Per *Barossa*---Ens. Hough, and a detachment of H. M 50th Foot.

Per *Layton*---Major St. Maur, Ens. Corbett, 3 serjeants and 20 rank and file H. M. 51st Regt., as a guard over convicts

## MARRIAGES.

On the 30th ult. A. C. Perry, Esq., eldest son of the Bishop of Carlisle, to Emily, eldest daughter of the late Right Rev. Reginald Heber, Bishop of Calcutta

At Winchester, Capt. E. H. Atkinson, 19th Regt. Madras Army, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the Rev. E. Nott, Rector of Wick.

On the 16th ult., at Holton, by the Rev. J. Hale, M. A. Rector, Capt. J. Hale, 22d Regt. Native Infantry on the Bombay Establishment, to Catherine, eldest daughter of W. B. Burton, Esq., of Holton Hall, in the county of Lincoln.

On the 20th ult. at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, W. Fletcher, Esq. Commander in the East India Service, to Mary Harriet daughter of G. H. Vicomto, D'Amboise.

On the 4th inst., at Ballinasloe, by the Hon. and Venerable Archdeacon Le Poer Trench, N. Palmes, Esq., Bengal Army, to Rebecca, eldest daughter of W. C. Barret, Esq.

On the 8th ult. Capt. F. W. Todd, Madras Army, to Jane Elizabeth, eldest daughter of T. Mate, Esq., of Taunton.

On the 24th ult., E. Bate, Esq. M. E. I. C. S., to Rachel, youngest daughter of Brooking, Esq.

At Cheltenham, H. S. Grimes, Esq. Bengal Army, to France Matilda, eldest daughter of Major Gen. Podmore, Madras Army.

## INTERESTS OF ENGLAND AND INDIA IN THE EASTERN WAR.

The necessities and mutual jealousies of Europe, if they require the separation of Egypt, require even more strongly the independence of Turky. Little likely, from the fortunate accident of her creed, to amalgamate with any one of the Christian powers,—she may be, advantageously for all parties, the friend of all. But this friendship must never be subservience to one, or else it will become enmity to the rest, Austria would be thereby excluded from foreign commerce; France if she retain the Tuscan or eastern, would be excluded from the Ionian or western Mediterrannean; and her jealousy of Russia no less than of England has spread her colonies to Algiers and is progressing along the African coast. The question now is simply, can Russia be suffered to aid Turkey against Egypt, then the price of that aid is by secret articles, at this moment;—stipulation of positions that shall confirm and consolidate her contested pretensions towards Asia? The occupation of Turkey for a time must end, as all such occupations have ended, in the ruin of that state: not by actual incorporation however, but by a servile alliance; a surrender of post into her ally's keeping, which may be temporary, but only because they will be exchanged for others more suited to Russia's Eastern views. Can she be permitted to approach by one the slightest incidental step twords Greece? Can she be suffered to approximate to the Mediterranean, known to be filled with her intrigues for years? Can the Nesselrode of Eastern policy be permitted, unchallenged, to pervade the West, with the schemes an reports of all his spies, and intrigues of every grade there forthe last fourteen years in his bureau, supplied by the naval Simonichs and Vicovichs of every British and French possession, the Gouttes, Christians, &c., of civil and *mercantile professions? Constantinople once virtually in Russian power, what price must Turkey pay* for its extrication? A subsidy, doubtless, for military aid, and then to be released from this by surrender of the north coast-line of Asia Minor, and the long and pregnant channel of the Euphrates. We may then bid adieu to Circassia, the bulwark of Turkey; to Caucasus, the gate of Persia; and then, with the latter to ag tate our Eastern possessions and invade the Affghans, whom we are in reality alienating by our novel claim of imposing a Sovereign upon them, India will be to England a drain on her resources for this frantic contest, or, more wisely and happily for both parties, the connection between them broken.---*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

## STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS.---JULY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the depot of the regiments is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's-park
2d ditto—Hyde-park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoons Guards—Three Rivers, L.C: York
2d ditto—Glasgow
3d ditto—Piershill
4th ditto—Birmingham
5th ditto—Nottingham
6th ditto—Manchester
7th ditto—Leeds
1st Dragoons—Sheffield
2d ditto—Ballincollig
3d ditto—Bengal: Maidstone
4th ditto—Bombay: Maidstone
6th (Inniskillen) ditto—Newbridge
7th Hussars—Montreal: York
8th ditto—Dundalk
9th Lancers—Ipswich
10th Hussars—Dorchester
11th Light Dragoons—Canterbury
12th Lancers—Brighton, for Cahir
13th Light Dragoons—Madras: Maidstone
14th ditto—Hounslow
15th Hussars—Bombay: Maidstone
16th Lancers—Bengal: Maidstone
17th ditto—Dublin

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 1st bat.—Portman street Barracks
Ditto, 2d bat.—Canada
Do. 3d bat.—St. John's Wood
Coldstream Guards, 1st bat.—Wellington Barracks
Ditto, 2d bat.—Quebec
Scots Fusilier Guards, 1st bat.—Tower of London.
Ditto, 2d bat.—St. George's Barracks
1st Foot, 1st bat.—Edinburgh
2d bat.—Montreal: Devonport
3d—Bombay: Chatham
3d—Bengal: Chatham
4th—Madras: Chatham
5th—Corfu: Galway
6th—Bombay: Chatham
7th—Kilkenny
8th—Halifax: Guernsey
9th—Bengal: Chatham
10th—Burnley
11th—Quebec: Chatham
12th—Mauritius: Newton, Wales
13th—Bengal: Chatham
14th—St. Lucia: Brecon
15th—Chambly: Devonport
16th—Bengal: Chatham
17th—Bombay: Chatham
18th—Trincomalee: Tipnor
19th—Dublin
20th—Stockport
21st—Madras: Chatham
22d—Dublin
23d—Halifax: Castlebar
24th—Montreal: Portsmouth
25th—Devonport
26th—Bengal: Chatham
27th---C. G. Hope: Dover, for Cork
28th---N. S. Wales: Chatham
29th—Bristol
30th---Bermuda: Belfast
31st—Bengal: Chatham
32d---London, U. C.: Fermoy
33d---Gibraltar: Carlisle
34th—Amherstburgh: Cork, for Chatham
35th---Mauritius: Chatham
36th---Nova Scotia: Tralee
37th—Halifax: Spike Island, for Waterford
38th—Enniskillen
39th—Madras: Chatham
40th—Bombay: Chatham
41st—Madras: Chatham
42d—Limerick
43d—Drummondville, U. C.: Dover, for Dublin
44th—Bengal: Chatham
45th—Windsor
46th—Gibraltar: Plymouth
47th—Malta: Jersey, for Cork
48th—Gibraltar: Clonmel
49th—Bengal: Chatham
50th—N. S. Wales: Chatham
51st—N. S. Wales: Chatham
52d—Barbadoes: Newry
53d—Cephalonia: Naas, for Devonport.
54th—Madras: Chatham
55th—Madras: Chatham
56th—Jamaica: Charlesfort
57th—Malta: Chatham
58th—Portsmouth: Templemore.
59th—Malta: Nenagh
60th—Rides, 1st bat.—Zante: Pigeon-house Fort, Dublin
2d bat.—Corfu: Cork, for Clonmel
61st—Ceylon: Clonmel, for Cork to Portsmouth
62d—Madras: Chatham
63d—Madras: Chatham
64th—Jamaica: Derry
65th—Sorel: Templemore
66th—St. John, L. Canada Cork
67th—Barbadoes: Gosport, for Cork
68th—Jamaica: Waterford, for Cork
69th—Halifax: Youghal
70th—St. Vincent's: Clare Castle
71st—Montreal: Stirling Castle
72d—C. of G. Hope: Dundee
73d—Montreal: Sheerness
74th—St. Lucia: Cork, for Spike Island.
75th—Cape of Good Hope, Dublin; Devonport
76th—Demerara: Armagh
77th—Malta: Carlisle
78th—Glasgow
79th—Manchester
80th—N. S. Wales: Chatham
81st—Gibraltar: Chester
82d—Gibraltar: Portsmouth
83d—Kingston, U. C.: Newcastle-on-Tyne, for Belfast
84th—Portsmouth, for Dubl.
85th—St. Thomas: Plymouth
86th—Manchester
87th---Mauritius: Boyle, for Dublin
88th—Dublin
89th—Antigua: Gosport
90th—Ceylon: Chatham
91st—Cape of Good Hope: Aberdeen
92d—Malta: Birr
93d---Canada: Buttevant, for Glasgow
94th—Madras: Chester
95th—Ceylon: Carlisle
96th—Bolton
97th—Dublin
98th—Hull
99th—Athlone
Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.---Weedon
Rifle Brigade, 2d bat.---Woolwich.
1st W I. Regt.---St. Lucia
2d do.---Nassau: Honduras
Royal Staff Corps- Hythe.

## POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—*Supposed Daughter of George* IV *and Mrs. Fitzherbert*---The Lord Mayor received the following correspondence from Mrs. Guelph Sims, who applied to his lordship, according to the statement in our paper of yesterday, for advice as to the course which it was most advisable to pursue to obtain what she had been assured by her late nurse she was entitled to as the child of King George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert:—

"April 3, 1802. St. James's-street, 10 o'clock at night.

"Peggy White—Set out immediately with Williams; he knows where the nurse resides. Then go back to the inn and stay until Tuesday, and should I request it, come immediately. The same woman who apprised you of my scheme is the nurse. Exert thyself. A moment's delay may prove fatal. Have courage, Peggy, and trifle not with.

"THE COUNTESS OF JERSEY."

"To Mrs. Peggy White, Cross Keys, Hall."

THE COUNTESS OF JERSEY TO PEGGY WHITE.

"Your duty will tell Captain Hill for his satisfaction this much. Say, Peggy, that she is the offspring of wedlock by a Catholic sovereign, and of noble parents. Having acknowledged this much, it is necessary once more to enjoin them to secrecy, for I again expect her life is in danger, and all yours, should you be weak enough to betray it to the King or the Princess of Wales."

"St. James's-street, Sept. 9, 1802.

"Mrs. Hill—The infant that will be placed under your care will perhaps have no protector but you and your husband. You, madam, must be a mother to her. Endeavour to fulfil your promise to Miss Bosville and the Countess of Jersey in all that respects the dear infant which fate has placed under your care. Oh, madam; Heaven surely has guided this act. Who she is, or by whom consigned to your protection your husband and no one else must know. The impenetrable veil which wraps her birth cannot yet be withdrawn at the hazard of sacrificing her life to the discovery. Peggy White and you have pledged your words to her ladyship the Countess of Jersey, and it is impossible for you to tell the secret of her birth to your husband or any one else, without committing perjury.

"You know, Mrs. Hill, your family has a great share in this. Still you cannot, it must not be publicly declared, that the child is living. Captain Hill and you will receive 2000l. to bring her up as your daughter. She is baptised by the name of Sophia Elizabeth Guelph, born May the 4th, 1802, at eleven o'clock at night. You may call her what you like but the one she is baptised in, and you will oblige her ladyship the Countess of Jersey. B. CHESTER.

"To Mrs. Hill, Ratcliff-cross.

"P S. You had better burn this when you have read it."

"St. James's-street, Jan. 18th, 1809.

"Mrs Hill----Her ladyship the Countess of Jersey left in the hands of Lord Rivers, No. 17, Hertford-street, one thousand pounds for Sophia Elizabeth Guelph, born May the 4th, 1802, to be paid to her when she arrived at the age of twenty-one, if not claimed before as the daughter of Captain Wm. Hill You will have 50l. a year remitted to you from Lord Rivers, in quarterly payments, and if Sophia Elizabeth Guelph is claimed or die before she comes at the age of twenty-one years, the one thousand pounds will be paid to you or your daughter, Mary Anne Hill, for your kind care of her, by Lord Rivers of his heirs.

"Signed and witnessed by me,

"MARGARET BOSVILLE,
"BARBARA CHESTER and PEGGY WHITE,
"M. BOSVILLE.

"To Mrs. Mary Hill, No. 7, Stepney-green, London.

THE COUNTESS OF JERSEY TO PEGGY WHITE.

"From the contents of your letter you think Mrs. Hill will betray to the King the secret. Tell her to beware, therefore, of the consequences. It is important to you, Peggy, to consider you must bind your niece, Mrs. Johnson, to the same secrecy respecting the dead child. Tell Mrs. Hill not to fear; the Prince will not know her; the small pox has made an alteration in her features. Be sure to send the portrait of the dead child by letters to the Prince.

"For